The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896. NO. 27

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		P. M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	.....	4.40
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millerstown.		9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown		9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.00	12.53	5,07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7.30	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg	6.21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.50	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.15	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.10	8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.25	8.47		3.48	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.31	8.53		3.56	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.36	8.58		4.02	7.46	
McVeytown....	5.53	9.15		4.23	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.15	9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.36	9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.42	9.59		5.20	8.52	
Thompsontown	6.57	10.14		5.38	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.06	10.22		5.48	9.16	
Newport	7.15	10.32		6.00	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.39	10.54		6.26	9.50	
Marysville	7.54	11.07		6.42	10.04	
Rockville.	7.58	11.12		6.48		
Harrisburg.....	8.10	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.10	7.30			
Philadelphia ...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 48	6 20	Robertsdale	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44	Cole's	11 11	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10	Saltillo	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17	Three Springs	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29	*Beersville	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43	Rockhill	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58	Shirley	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13. Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20
5 41	9 41	*Locke Vall'y	9 24	5 24
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap	9 30	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

Monetary Depreciation as a Business Remedy.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

If the policy of the advocates of free silver coinage were adopted, and the currency diluted with a fresh silver flood, would the consequences be as beneficial as Messrs. Bryan, Stewart, Teller and Co., are trying to make the people believe? Do those who half accept their utterances as truth, and wish to be still more impressed, consider what they themselves and others would probably do to escape the inevitable loss that must be borne by somebody from a depreciating money? What would the banks, for example, do if this policy of diluting the currency with silver were adopted. Suppose a person wished to borrow money on a four months' note. The bank believing that the diluted money would depreciate still more during that time, would try to insure itself against loss, and the easiest way, doubtless would be to charge a higher rate of interest. Many a merchant during the civil war who imported goods for which he paid gold that were sold for the current fluctuating money charged a higher price than he would otherwise have done to cover the prospective loss resulting from fluctuations. So, now, proclaim a silver era, and the banks would be obliged to charge higher rates to protect themselves from probable loss by the depreciation of the new standard money. They could not escape from doing this if they expected to remain solvent. The smallest consideration of prudence would require the adoption of this policy. But this higher rate would be a tax on business which, perhaps, it could not bear; it would stun instead of stimulating business. The borrowers of money, of course, would try to throw off the tax by raising the prices of whatever they sold, and thus the unsettling and conflict of prices would at once begin. In this general derangement of prices, in this scramble to escape loss, it is highly probable that those who could least afford to suffer would suffer most, the wage worker, the farmer, the small dealer, because he is less able by reason of his limited means and greater dependence to protect himself from the losses that would inevitably follow.

These two facts, then, should be understood; a depreciating currency which silver freely minted would be, instead of stimulating business would depress it, and the loss of depreciation would be a tax which the people would be obliged to pay, and from which they could not possibly escape. They would try to do so, just as they have always tried, and in this endeavor to get rid of their money, and have others take the risk of depreciation, business would soon get into a feverish condition, every possessor of money would try to get rid of it for something else, and to escape loss, the people who could afford to do so would retire more and more from business, and in a short time things would be far worse than they are now.

The free coinage advocates contend that by the adoption of their proposed policy the price of silver would advance; that by putting it to a new and more extensive use its value would be increased in harmony with the general operation of the principle of supply and demand. This would be the tendency, but the substitutes for its actual use are so general that there would not be such a vast use for it in proper ways as many imagine. It is true that it might be pushed into circulation, just as paper money often is after it has become greatly depreciated and every one recognizes, even while deploring, its waning value. It is also true that prices might advance by pushing a new silver supply of money into circulation even though it were not needed, but the advance would be no proof of better times, but proof only that the people did not want the silver and would not take it unless they could get more for it than they can now. The depreciation of a country's money is no test of its prosperity. If wheat brings a dollar a bushel paid in a depreciated money, but no more is sold than before the depreciation began, or if no more can be bought with that dollar than could be bought with fifty cents before, no one is better off by the change. Prosperity is desired, but to depreciate our money to make the standard of value lower, less effective, less desirable, is a queer way to revive business. Why not reduce the quality of wheat with the expectation of getting the same price for it as before and retain the standard of value? That proposition is just as sensible as the one to debase the standard and preserve the quality of wheat. Evidently somebody's brains have become twisted. Such a method of starting business will inevitably fail. It is opposed to universal experience.

It has been often said that the immediate effect of adopting a free silver coinage policy would be the instant retirement of the gold circulation and a sharp contraction of the currency and an immediate fall in prices. This possibly might be, but when it is remembered that the actual value of silver, which would then become the standard, and its representatives are really worth only about half as much as gold, it is difficult to prophesy where prices will go by the passing from one standard to the other. The only certain thing is that a body of men who are so deluded as to urge this change, fraught with such momentous consequesces to every person in the land, that they do not hesitate to urge the reconstruction of the highest national tribunal, if need be, to accomplish their purposes, are not likely to desist from issuing paper money or from executing any other measure that may be necessary to deluge the country with a cheap currency, well knowing that, from their point of view, their measure of success will be the impairment of the money standard compared with the standard now in use.

Like a Trolley Ride.

When a young man begins to drink it is as though he got on an electric car and went to sleep. He crosses one street after another without knowing it. Total abstinence advocates come like the conductor every now and then and call out the stopping places, but he rides on. He thinks he can get off when he wants to. There is another hand on the lever, and the car moves along in the same direction all the time with a low humming song that helps him to sleep. When he finally gets his eyes open he is amazed to find that he has ridden much farther than he had any wish to go. He has a big bill for extra fare charged up against him, and he has a hard and long walk back, for there are no cars back in a man's life. He has to walk. He will find the journey a good deal more cheerful and be much less likely to stumble if he joins the total abstinence movement and walks along in good company.—*The Temperance Cause.*

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

A UNIQUE WEDDING.

Mennonite Ceremony Performed at Waynesboro---A Sermon on Congenial Duties.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives the following interesting details of a wedding ceremony at Waynesboro, Franklin county, recently:

"A unique wedding ceremony took place in the Reformed Mennonite church, Waynesboro, Sunday morning, when Jacob Frantz and Annie Stauffer, both of Waynesboro, were united in marriage. The large congregation began to assemble at 9 o'clock, and services commenced at 10 by the singing of a hymn. Bishop Jacob S. Lehman, of near Chambersburg, preached a sermon about two hours in length on the duties and obligations of husband and wife. After the sermon the contracting parties, who had been seated on opposite sides of the church, came forward and presented themselves before the altar. A series of questions being answered affirmatively by the bride and groom, they were pronounced husband and wife. Both then retired to their respective pews in the church until the services were concluded.

"Courtship by members of this church is pursued in a manner peculiar to themselves. Up until the engagement, which is several weeks before the marriage, the bride and groom have no communication with each other. When a brother in the church wants to marry a sister, and they have rarely been known to marry outside of their church, he does not make his wish known directly to her, but goes to the minister and tells him of the desire of his heart. The minister, provided he is satisfied with the match, carries the brother's message to the sister, who no doubt is very much surprised, as it is supposed to be the first intimation she has had of the brother's intentions. If the proposal is received with favor the negotiations are carried on by proxy, the minister acting as before in the capacity of messenger.

"The wedding always takes place in a church, to which everybody is welcome. No invitations are issued, but the bans are proclaimed from the pulpit two weeks before the ceremony. During this period the groom is permitted to visit his intended without the intervention of a third party. Their marriages are always happy ones, and there is no record of any of their members ever suing for divorce."

Concerning Appendicitis.

It is not many years since appendicitis, as a disease, was practically unknown. The doctors, smart as they usually are, were unfamiliar with it, and doubtless many diseases and deaths attributed to other causes were due to the now well known appendix. One of our leading physicians, who has operated upon five hundred cases of appendicitis, has by his investigations and skill succeeded in robbing the once mysterious ailment of much of its terrors, and there is room for the hope that in addition to the discovery that surgical science properly directed has robbed appendicitis of its terror, such medical treatment will be discovered and will lead to the dispensing with the surgeon's knife.—Philadelphia *Star.*

Mr. Jacob Esbensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Some Customs of Brazil.

They do not plow the land in Brazil, for there are no plows. The ground is soft, and the farmer generally sticks holes in the earth with his bare toe, drops the corn in the earth, and leaves it to make what it will. Others use sticks for this purpose, and some of the most progressive use hoes.

In Brazil a hog is never scalded. They are rolled up in grass after being butchered, and the grass is fired, burning the hair off.

When butter is wanted cream is put into a bottle and shaken until the butter comes. The milkmen do not run wagons but they drive cows from house to house and milk them at the door. Each cow has a bell on her neck, and her calf is tied to her tail. When a stop is made the bell is rung, calling the customer to the door, and a pint or quart of unwatered milk is drawn from the cow and poured in the vessel waiting to receive it.

The modes of conveyance in Brazil, outside the railways, are rather primitive. Many go on muleback, both ladies and gentlemen. Small children ride in baskets attached, one on either side of the mule. One conveyance is called a trolley. This is a cart with four wheels, something like our spring wagon. But most of the carts have only two wheels.

In Rio Janeiro, the principal vehicle is called a Tilbury.

A Tilbury is the body of a light buggy mounted on hind wheels of an ox cart. It is drawn principally by mules.—*From an Interview with Dr. Warren.*

Kept Hour by Hour.

A stirring anecdote is related by the Occident about a tall, powerful Scotchman who held the position of "boss striker" at the steel works.

Nearly all the men in his department, including himself, were hard drinkers. One day it was announced among the workmen that he had become religious, and sure enough when pressed to take a drink, he said: "I shall never drink mair, lads. Na drunkard can inherit the kingdom'o God."

A knowing one smiled and said: "Wait a bit. Wait until hot weather—until July. When he gets as dry as a gravel pit, he will give in. He can't help it.

But right through the hottest months he toiled, the sweat pouring in streams, yet he never seemed tempted to drink.

Finally, as I was taking the men's time one evening, I stopped and spoke to him.

"Stowe," said I "you used to take considerable liquor. Dont you miss it?"

"Yes said he emphatically.

"How do you manage to keep from it?"

"Well, just this way. It is now 10 o'clock, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Well, to day is the 20th 'o the month. From 7 to 8 I ask that the Lord would help me. He did so, an' I put down a dot on the calendar right near the 20. From 8 til 9 he kep' me me, an' I put down another dot. From 9 to 10 he's kep' me, an' noo I gie him the glory as I put down the third dot. Just as I mark these I pray, 'O Lord help me—help me to fight it off another hour."—*Gospel Trumpet.*

Subscribe for the ITEM. $1.00 a year in advance.

Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap being 100 per cent. pure, is, therefore, absolutely all soap, and has nothing in it to turn yellow. Dobbins' Soap Mfg Co., Phila., guarantee its purity. Every one knows the value of Borax. Try it once, please.

Three thousand four hundred and eighty-three emigrants landed in the Argentine Republic during the month of April last. Of this number 2180 were from Italy, and 800 from Spain.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know

Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have 50 or $60 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopædia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopædia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopædia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Fall Medicine

is fully as important and beneficial as spring medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs and prevalence of fevers and other diseases. Danger may be avoided by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills assist Digestion and cure Constipation. 25 cents.

New American Building in Paris.

Word comes from Paris that the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris will next summer begin the erection of a large structure to be called the American Chamber of Commerce building. It will be 150 feet front and 200 feet deep and eight stories in height, with Mansard roof. The first floor will be occupied by the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of a library, committee rooms, members' meeting room and a large hall capable of holding 200 persons.

From the first floor up the rooms will be arranged either for business or residential purposes. The officers of the American Embassy and the American Consul, and those of the representatives of the United States Treasury Department, will be on the second floor. The building will be lighted by electricity and heated by steam, and contain two modern elevators, capable of holding ten persons in each.

The structure will be near the Place de l'Opera, and will cost about $146,000.—New York Press.

A WOMAN'S STORY.

It Should Be of Interest to Every Thinking Woman.

Women who reason well know that no male physician can understandingly treat the complaint known as "female diseases," for no man ever experienced them.

This, Lydia E. Pinkham taught them twenty years ago, when she discovered in her Vegetable Compound the only successful cure for all those ailments peculiar to the sex. Many women have a fatal faith in their physician, and not till they can suffer no longer, will they think and act for themselves.

The following testimony is straight to the point, and represents the experience of hundreds of thousands of now grateful women: "For six years I was a great sufferer from those internal weaknesses so prevalent among our sex. After having received treatment from four physicians of our city, and finding no relief whatever, I concluded to try Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has proved a boon to me. It can truly be called a "Saviour of Women."—MRS. B. A. PERHAM, Waynesboro, Pa.

NYNU—46

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS 25 CTS

THE CZAR IN ENGLAND.

Russia's Autocrat and His Czarina the Guests of Queen Victoria.

PICTURESQUE SCOTCH WELCOME

Met at Leith by the Prince of Wales, Who Accompanies Them to Balmoral Castle---A Grand Reception Accorded Their Imperial Majesties in Scotland---The Queen Gives Them a Welcome.

BALLATER, Scotland, September 23.—The Czar and Czarina of Russia landed in England as the guests of the Nation. They proceeded to Balmoral Castle and were received by Queen Victoria.

The Russian yachts Standard and Pole Star, bearing the Czar and Czarina and their suite, dropped anchor in the Firth of Forth. They were escorted in by the steamer Tantallon Castle, bearing the Prince of Wales,

CZAR OF RUSSIA.

the Duke of Connaught, M. D. Staal (the Russian Ambassador), Lord Rosebery, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Countess of Lytton and several high military officers, the Channel fleet saluting as the yachts steamed by.

As the Czar and Czarina landed at the jetty at 1.40 p. m. the troops presented arms and the massed bands played the Russian anthem. The Guard of Honor was composed of blue jackets, and the Czar's escort consisted of a detachment of the Royal Scots Greys (Second Dragons), of which the Czar is Colonel-in-Chief. A detachment of 300 policemen and a regiment of Highlanders, in kilts and tall, feathered bonnets, lined the street leading from the jetty to the railroad station 400 yards distant.

The Czar and Czarina were ushered into the reception room, where the members of the Municipal Councils of Leith and Edinburg were present in their full robes of office, with sword-bearers and halberdiers. The Provost and Bailies of Leith came

CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

forward, and the Provost welcomed the Czar and Czarina to Scotland. Later the Provost of Edinburgh, in his gorgeous ermine and scarlet robes, accompanied by the Bailies and Councillors of Edinburgh, tendered a welcome to their Russian Majesties in the name of the Scotch capital, and the corporation of Edinburgh presented His Majesty with an address in a beautiful casket.

The Queen's special train, bearing the Czar and Czarina and the members of the English Royal Family who accompanied them, arrived here at 7 o'clock p. m. After a formal reception by the municipal authorities the Czar and Czarina entered an open State carriage and, escorted by the Scotch Grays, drove to Balmoral, where they are the guests of Queen Victoria.

As the imperial personages started on their drive the first bonfire was lighted on the mountain peak. Arrived at the entrance of the castle grounds, the servants of the castle and the Ballater and Crathie Volunteers led the procession of carriages with flaming torches. Three other bonfires on the adjoining peaks illuminated the mountain-side with a glare of light.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice received their imperial guests at the door of the castle, and the warmest greetings were exchanged, the bagpipes meantime sounding a shrill welcome and the torches carried by the servants being thrust high in the air, accompanied with loud cheering by all the attendants. Before the Russian party disappeared within doors the torchbearers marched past them in single file.

Silver Bullion Options Stopped.

The Post Office Department, Washington, has issued a fraud order against "F. D. Morgan, banker and bullion broker," 64 Wall street, New York. His scheme to sell silver bullion options hanging on the election has been declared fraudulent, and all mail addressed to him is ordered to be marked fraudulent and returned to the sender where possible, and where the sender cannot be found they will be sent to the dead letter office.

Six Thousand Armenians Killed.

A Berlin paper reports that nearly 6000 persons were killed in the interior of Armenia during the riots of last week.

GRIFFIN AND HINRICHS.

The "National Democratic Party" Nominates a State Ticket in Brooklyn.

The "National Democratic party of New York State" held its adjourned convention in the Brooklyn Academy of Music and nominated a State ticket and a set of Presidential electors. The nominations made for State officers were:

For Governor, Daniel G. Griffin, of Watertown. For Lieutenant-Governor, Frederic W. Hinrichs, of Brooklyn. For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Spencer Clinton, of Buffalo.

Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland's first administration, presided. The stage, boxes and balconies were draped with American flags. The ship, the State organization's emblem, was conspicuous among the decorations. There were large pictures of Jefferson, Cleveland, Palmer and Buckner.

After calling the roll and passing on the credentials the temporary organization was made permanent. Then the Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the National Democracy of the State of New York hereby approve and heartily ratify the platform of principles adopted at the convention of the National Democratic party held at Indianapolis without reservation whatever, and we pledge our hearty and unceasing efforts to make it in the future, as it has been in the past, the foundation of sound American politics.

"Resolved further, That we rejoice to ratify the nominations made in Indianapolis of General J. M. Palmer, of Illinois, our candidate for the Presidency, and General Buckner, of Kentucky, our candidate for Vice-President."

By resolution, to conform with the election laws, it was decided to adopt the name of the National organization, the National Democratic party, but on the blanket ballot the "ship" emblem of the Democratic party reform organization will be used.

The next business being the nomination of candidates for Governor, St. Clair McKelway nominated Daniel G. Griffin, of Watertown. Robert Blissert then nominated Mayor Patrick J. Gleason, of Long Island City, for Governor.

Amid much applause Mayor Gleason moved to make the nomination of Daniel G. Griffin by acclamation. The motion was adopted with great enthusiasm.

John De Witt Warner then placed in nomination for Lieutenant-Governor Frederick W. Hinrichs. Charles J. Patterson seconded the nomination of Mr. Hinrichs, who, he said, was a fit companion in the battle for Mr. Griffin. On motion of John A. Hennebery, the nomination of Mr. Hinrichs was made by acclamation.

Spencer Clinton then received the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals unanimously, and the electors were chosen in the same way. This ended the formal convention proceedings, but before adjourning General Palmer made a speech to the delegates, which aroused enthusiasm.

ONE HUNDRED MONKS KILLED.

Many Prisoners Tortured to Death by Philippine Insurgents.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says that steamers which have arrived there from Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands, bring the announcement that Cavite is occupied by 15,000 insurgents. Over a hundred monks have been murdered in the islands since the beginning of the insurrection. Many of the victims have been fastened to trees, their clothing having been soaked with kerosene oil, and then ignited, and been burned to death. Rich natives are being arrested daily. Documents have been seized by the authorities in which are given the names of the President and the various other officials of the proposed republic.

SLAP COSTS THREE LIVES.

Policeman Kills Two Persons and a Mob the Slapper.

The slapping of a child's face caused the death of three persons in Gretna, La., just across the river from New Orleans. James Hawkins, colored, slapped a five-year-old white child on the street. Officer Miller, in attempting to capture Hawkins about midnight, fired at random into a crowd of colored people, killing Alexander and Arthur Green.

Hawkins was later lodged in the Gretna jail, and at 2 a. m. a mob broke down the door, took the man to the river bank and hanged him to a tree, throwing the body into the river. Hawkins pleaded for mercy and asked to be given two minutes to pray.

Cadets Jumped for Their Lives.

The buildings of the Missouri Military Academy near Mexico, Mo., were destroyed by fire. About 100 cadets were asleep in the dormitory, and many were compelled to jump from third-story windows to the ground. About a score of cadets were injured in their attempts to escape, but none was fatally hurt. Among the injured was Captain Grenier, of Ohio, whose arm was broken. The cadets lost nearly all their clothing and personal property. Loss on buildings is $90,000.

Li Hung Chang's Compliment.

The State Department has received the following message, dated September 14, from Li Hung Chang, through the American Agent at Vancouver: "I was greatly impressed by the courtesy and kindness extended to me by the Government of your country, which I regard as the modern Government of Western civilization. I shall ever retain the most pleasant memories of my visit to the United States, and I desire you to make my greetings to your country most cordial, as I now take leave of America."

Shot Dead by Her Lover.

Miss Rosie A. Redgate, a stenographer, was shot and killed in New York City by her lover, William Jay Koerner, an artist and writer for the Sunday newspapers. She was shot while walking with him just below the corner of Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street, while a crowd of people was passing in each direction. She died on her way to the hospital. Before Koerner fired at her he had taken what he thought was a sufficient amount of poison to kill himself. Physicians succeeded in saving his life.

Hard Times in India.

A virulent bubonic plague is prevalent in Bombay, India, and in many other parts of the presidency, from which a hundred or more deaths have already resulted. The crops are badly in need of rain to save them from almost complete failure.

Fusion in Four States.

Fusion has been accomplished between the Democrats and Populists in Illinois, Wyoming and North Carolina on the electoral ticket, as well as in Kentucky.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

The Canvass Waxes Hot in Both East and West.

CROWDS HEAR FINANCES DEBATED

The Democratic Candidate, William J. Bryan, Makes His Tour of the East---Crowds Hear Him in Brooklyn, Connecticut and Massachusetts---Major McKinley Receives Many Delegations.

NEW YORK CITY, September 26.—William Jennings Bryan's second invasion of what in a speech he called "the enemy's country" differs from the first. His coming was quiet and unostentatious. After a day's campaign in New Jersey he arrived at Hoboken and from there was taken at once to Brooklyn.

In the evening Mr. Bryan made two speeches in Brooklyn. His audience was enthusiastic, vociferous and apparently all for silver. They were in no way like the New York audience, save in the point of those who clamored for admission and were turned away by the police.

Mr. Bryan's second speech at the Rink was to workingmen. The meeting was as enthusiastic as he could expect, and there, too, many persons were turned away.

Thursday he made a flying trip into Connecticut, at the invitation of Alexander Troup and William Kennedy, representing the Nutmeg Bryan-Democracy. On a special train he journeyed through Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport to New Haven. At each of these places he spoke to large audiences.

At New Haven, Yale College boys delayed the big open-air meeting addressed by Mr. Bryan on the "green" and nearly caused it to break up in confusion. As it was, Mr. Bryan gave up attempting to speak. The movements of the students was presumably preconcerted. They were posted through the crowd, and seemed to sing and yell at given signals.

Leaving New Haven he journeyed to Meriden and Wallingford, and at night Hartford heard him. A demonstration greeted him all along the line.

Candidate Bryan spent the night in Hartford and in the morning left for a day's campaign on his way to Boston. There was a brief stop at Windsor. There were several hundred people collected about it, and they hooted and gibed when the candidate appeared on the rear platform of the train. At Windsor Locks the 500 collected cheered, and at Thompsonville, where there were 200 people, Mr. Bryan had no occasion to object to the welcome they gave him. At 12 o'clock the train rolled into the Springfield station, where he was welcomed by George Fred Williams. Mayor Winter and a non-partisan committee of the Springfield Board of Aldermen escorted Mr. Bryan to a carriage and everybody drove to the Court square, where a platform had been erected. There were 12,000 people waiting who heard his speech.

The Democratic candidate then sped along to Worcester, where he spoke to a large audience, and then set out for Boston. Arrived there he was met by Vice-Presidential Candidate Sewall. Together they went to the historic Boston Common and addressed what was asserted to be the largest crowd ever assembled there. Mr. Bryan made three speeches in Boston.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN CANTON.

Three Picturesque Delegations Call on Major McKinley.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Three picturesque delegations called on Major McKinley in one day. The first was composed of miners from West Newton, Penn. The next was the McKinley and Hobart Club and First Voters' Club, of Oil City, Penn. The Oil City delegation brought with it about 200 women. There were forty-five pretty young women in costume, bearing large baskets of flowers, and each representing one of the States of the Union. Attached to each basket of flowers was a long ribbon bearing the name of a State. Following the young women bearing these beautiful burdens of flowers were 300 men carrying red, white and blue umbrellas. Then there was a large club of first voters, and after them 500 voters representing all the trades and professions and the agricultural interests. In the forenoon a committee came from Oil City and erected in Major McKinley's yard a stand twelve feet high, fifteen feet broad at the bottom and six at the top. The stand was filled from base to top with flowers brought by the Oil City delegation. The third and last delegation was from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. It was largely composed of miners and glassworkers, and numbered 3000 men.

Major McKinley was kept busy receiving visitors nearly all day yesterday. He made four speeches, addressing delegations from Muncie, Ind.; Meadville, Penn., and Wyandotte and Seneca Counties, Ohio. His arguments elicited great applause from his visitors.

WESTERN POTATOES PLENTIFUL.

The Crop in the Kaw Valley is of Mammoth Proportions.

The potato crop in the Kaw Valley this year promises to eclipse the mammoth crops of former years. In fact, potato growers say it will be the biggest crop ever heard of. There are 75,000 acres of potatoes in the Kaw Valley between Kansas City, Kan., and Topeka, which, it is believed, will average eighty bushels to the acre, the yield in some instance being as high as 125 bushels. The only thing that is worrying the potato growers is the price. If they can get a fair price they will make plenty of money, but if only a small price is realized their returns will be no more satisfactory than in former years.

Some large shipments were made to the South. The weather has been so dry in sections of the South, particularly in Texas, that the crop has been almost a failure. There is also a demand from Montana, which turned out a large crop last year. About 200 cars of Kaw Valley potatoes were shipped last week.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

A Terrible Condition of Lawlessness Said to Exist There.

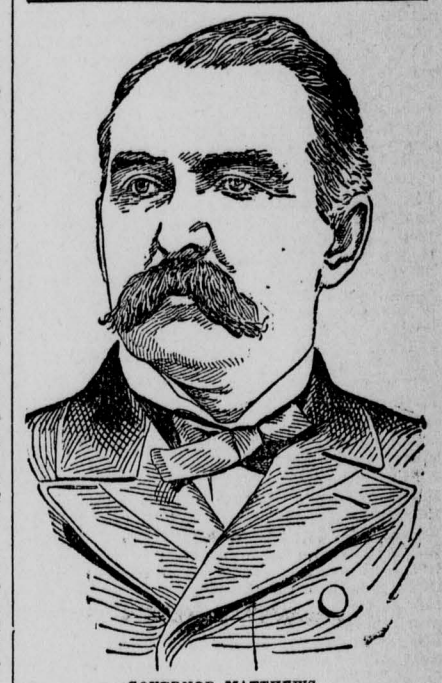
Persons who have traveled through the Indian Territory during the past few days report a terrible condition of lawlessness existing in that country. Crime is rampant and the people living there are in a state of terror. Many persons say that the condition now is worse than it has been for many years, with the exception of the brief reign of the notorious Cook gang. While there are no train robberies reported, there are frequent murders, robberies, and similar crimes, and the whole Territory swarms with whisky peddlers.

INDIANIANS TO THE INDIANA.

A Silver Service Presented to the Battleship in New York Harbor.

The eight vessels comprising the White Squadron, anchored in the upper bay, off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, wore holiday garb. Especially was this true of the Indiana, the first battleship to be built for the new Navy.

It was the day set aside for the presentation of the magnificent silver service and a library to the finest and best equipped warship in the world. The presentation was



GOVERNOR MATTHEWS.

(He presented the silver service to the battleship Indiana.)

made by a delegation of prominent citizens of Indiana, headed by Governor Matthews and ex-President Harrison. The service and library are the gifts of the patriotic citizens of Indiana in honor of having the battleship named after that State.

Accompanying Governor Matthews were his wife, his daughter and his niece, Miss M. McMechen. When everything was in readiness, Governor Matthews stepped forward, and, addressing Captain Evans, made the speech of presentation. The Governor then introduced Mr. Charles R. Williams, who made a brief address, after which Secretary McAdoo replied. At the conclusion of Secretary McAdoo's speech there were loud calls for ex-President Harrison, who made a felicitious speech in response. He closed by saying:

"I propose three hearty cheers for the ship, for her officers and men, and for the flag she flies."

They were given with a good will. Then Captain Evans stepped forward, and, addressing his men, cried: "My lads, three cheers for the men who gave us the silver." There was an enthusiastic response from the Indiana's crew. The guests were then shown through the handsome new vessel, and that closed the day's celebration.

The silver service consists of thirty-eight massive pieces, it being a full dinner service and a tea set. The center piece is a large flower or fruit dish. On each side is a relief medallion, on one being the seal of the State of Indiana and on the other a miniature of the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Indianapolis. Similar medallions appear on all the other pieces. The candelabra are 22½ inches high, and each has nine lights. Taken altogether it is a most beautiful specimen of the silversmith's art. It cost $8000.

THE NEW G. A. R. COMMANDER.

Sketch of the Career of Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson.

Thaddeus Stevens Clarkson, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in 1840. He was educated three miles from the great battlefield of Antietam. He enlisted April 16, 1861, within two hours after the appearance of President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for three months, in Company A, First Illinois artillery. He went to Cairo, served under General Grant; re-enlisted for the war July 16, 1861; was promoted December 1, 1861, to adjutant of the Thirteenth Illinois cavalry; served with that regiment, and on the staff of General John W. Davidson, participating in the battles with that commander on the march to Helena and Little Rock, Ark. He was assigned to com-

MAJOR THADDEUS S. CLARKSON.

mand it during the Arkansas campaign. In August, 1863, he assisted in raising the Third Arkansas cavalry of Union white men of that State; was promoted to major and commanded the regiment until nearly the close of the war, participating in nearly all of the battles in Arkansas under General Steele. On November 11, 1862, he was married to Mary Beecher Matterson and to-day has five children. He came to Nebraska, settling in Omaha, with his brother, the late Bishop Clarkson, in March of 1866, and has lived in the State for thirty years. He was postmaster of Omaha under President Harrison's administration. Major Clarkson was on the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, G. A. R., for three consecutive years, was elected Department Commander of Nebraska at the encampment in February, 1890, and has been commander of the Loyal Legion of Nebraska.

Big Steel Works Resume.

The Edgar Thompson Steel Works of Braddock, Penn., resumed operations in all departments giving employment to 3000 men.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Day is at Hand."

TEXT: "The day is at hand."—Romans xiii., 12.

Back from the mountains and the seaside, and the springs, and the farmhouse, your cheeks bronzed and your spirits lighted, I hail you home again with the words of Gehazi to the Shunammite: "Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with the child?" On some faces I see the mark of recent grief, but all along the track of tears I see the story of resurrection and reunion when all tears are done: the deep plowing of the keel, followed by the flash of the phosphorescence. Now that I have asked you in regard to your welfare, you naturally ask how I am. Very well, thank you. Whether it was the bracing air of the mountains, or a bath in the surf of Long Island beach, or whether it is the joy of standing in this great group of warm-hearted friends, or whether it is a new appreciation of the goodness of God, I can not tell. I simply know I am happy.

It was said that John Moffatt, the great Methodist preacher, occasionally got fast in his sermon, and to extricate himself would cry "Hallelujah!" I am in no such predicament to-day, but I am full of the same rhapsodic ejaculation. Starting out this morning on a new ecclesiastical year, I want to give you the keynote of my next twelve-months' ministry. I want to set it to the tunes of "Antioch," "Ariel" and "Coronation." I want to put a new trumpet stop into my sermons. We do wrong if we allow our personal sorrows to interfere with the glorious fact that the Kingdom is coming. We are wicked if we allow apprehension of National disaster to put down our faith in God and the mission of our American people. The God who hath been on the side of this Nation since the 4th of July, 1776, will see to it that this Nation shall not commit suicide on November 3, 1896. By the time the unparalleled harvests of this summer get down to the sea-board, we shall be standing in a sunburst of National prosperity that will paralyze the pessimists, who by their evil prophesies are blaspheming the God who hath blest this Nation as He hath blest no other.

In all our Christian work you and I want more of the element of gladness. No man had a right to say that Christ never laughed. Do you suppose that He was glum at the wedding in Cana of Galilee? Do you suppose that Christ was unresponsive when the children clambered over His knee and shoulder at His own invitation? Do you suppose that the Evangelist meant nothing when he said of Christ: "He rejoiced in spirit?" Do you believe that the Divine Christ who pours all the waters over the rocks at Vernal Falls, Yosemite, does not believe in the sparkle and gallop and tumultuous joy and rushing raptures of human life? I believe not only that the morning laughs, and that the mountains laugh, and that the seas laugh, and that the cascades laugh, but that Christ laughed. Moreover, the outlook of the world ought to stir us to gladness.

Astronomers disturbed many people by telling them that there was danger of stellar collision. We were told by these astronomers that there are worlds coming very near together, and that we shall have plagues and wars and tumults and perhaps the world's destruction. Do not be scared. If you have ever stood at a railroad centre, where ten or twenty or thirty rail tracks cross each other, and seen that by the movement of the switch one or two inches, the train shoots this way and that, without colliding, then you may understand how fifty worlds may come within an inch of disaster, and that inch be as good as a million miles. If a human switch-tender can shoot the trains this way and that without harm, cannot the hand that for thousands of years has upheld the universe, keep our little world out of harm's way? Christian geologists tell us that this world was millions of years in building. Well, now, I do not think God would take millions of years to build a house which was to last only six thousand years. There is nothing in the world or outside the world, terrestrial or astronomical, to excite dismay. I wish that some stout Gospel breeze might scatter all the malaria of human foreboding.

The sun rose this morning at about 6 o'clock, and I think that is just about the hour in the world's history. "The day is at hand." The first ray of the dawn I see in the gradual substitution of diplomatic skill for human butchery. Within the last twenty-five years there have been international differences which would have brought a shock of arms in any other day, but which were peacefully adjusted, the pen taking the place of the sword. The Venezuelan controversy in any other age of the world would have brought shock of arms, but now is being so quietly adjusted that no one knows just how it is being settled.

The Alabama question in any other age of the world would have caused war between the United States and England. How was it settled? By men-of-war off the Narrows, or off the Mersey? No. A few wise men got into a quiet room at Geneva, talked the matter over, and telegraphed to Washington and London, "All settled." Peace! Peace! England pays to the United States the amount awarded—pays really more than she ought to have paid. But still, all that Alabama broil is settled—settled for forever. Arbitration instead of battle.

So the quarrel about the Canadian fisheries in any other age would have caused war between the United States and England. So the Samoan controversy in any other age would have brought Germany and the United States into bloody collision. But all is settled. Arbitration instead of battle.

France will never again, I think, through the peccadillo of an Ambassador, bring on a battle with other Nations. She sees that God, in punishment at Sedan, blotted out the French Empire, and the only aspirant for that throne who had any right of expectation dies in a war that has not even the dignity of being respectable. What is the leaf that England would like to tear out of her history? The Zulu war. Down with the sword and up with the treaty.

We in this country might better have settled our sectional difficulties by arbitration than by the trial of the sword. Philanthropy said to the North: "Pay down a certain amount of money for the purchase of the slaves, and let all those born after a certain time be born free." Philanthropy said to the South: "You sell your slaves, and get rid of this great National contest and trouble." The North replied: "I won't pay a cent." The South replied: "I won't sell." War! War! A million dead men, and a National debt which might have ground this Nation to powder. Why did we not let William H. Seward, of New York, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, go out and spend a few days under the trees on the banks of the Potomac and talk the matter over and settle it, as settle it they could, rather than the North pay in cost of war four billion seven hundred million dollars, and the South pay four billion seven hundred and fifty million dollars, the destroying angel leaving the first-born dead in so many houses all the way from the Penobscot to the Alabama. Ye aged men whose sons fell in the strife, do you not think that would have been better? Oh, yes! We have come to believe, I think, in this country, that arbitration is better than battle.

I may be mistaken, but I hope that the last war between Christian Nations is ended. Barbarians may mix their war paint, and Chinese and Japanese go into wholesale massacres, and Afghan and Zulu hurl poisoned arrows, but I think Christian Nations have gradually learned that war is disaster to victor as well as vanquished, and that almost anything bought by blood is bought at too dear a price. I wish to God this Nation might be a model of willingness for arbitration. No need of killing another Indian. No need of sacrificing any more brave General Custers. Stop exasperating the red men, and there will be no more arrows shot out from the ambushments. A General of the United States Army in high repute throughout this land, and who, perhaps, had been in more Indian wars than any other officer, and who had been wounded again and again in behalf of our Government in battle against the Indians, told me that all the wars that had ever occurred between Indians and white men had been provoked by white men, and that there was no exception to the rule. While we are arbitrating with Christian Nations let us toward barbarians carry ourselves in a manner unprovocative of contest.

Let me put myself in their place: I inherit a large estate, and the waters are rich with fish, and the woods are songful with birds, and my cornfields are silker and golden. Here is my sister's grave. Out yonder, under the large tree, my father died. An invader comes, and proposes to drive me off and take possession of my property. He crowds me back, he crowds me on, and crowds me into a closer corner, until, after a while, I say: "Stand back, don't crowd me any more, or I'll strike. What right have you to come here and drive me off my premises? I got this farm from my father and he got it from his father. What right have you to come here and molest me?" You blandly say: "Oh, I know more than you do. I belong to a higher civilization. I cut my hair shorter than you do. I could put this ground to a great deal better use than you do." And you keep crowding me back and crowding me on into the closer corner and closer corner, until one day I look around upon my suffering family, and fired by their hardships I hew you in twain. Forthwith all the world comes to your funeral to pronounce eulogium, comes to my execution to anathematize me. You are the hero, I am the culprit. Behold the United States Government and the North American Indian. The red man has stood more wrongs than I would, or you. We would have struck sooner, deeper. That which is right in defence of a Washington home is right in defence of a home on top of the Sierra Nevada. Before this dwindling red race dies completely out, I wish that this generation might by common justice atone for the inhumanity of its predecessors. In the day of God's judgment, I would rather be a blood-smeared Modoc than a swindling United States officer on an Indian reservation! One was a barbarian and a savage, and never pretended to be anything but a barbarian and a savage. The other pretended to be a representative of a Christian Nation. Notwithstanding all this, the general disgust with war and the substitution of diplomatic skill for the glittering edge of keen steel is a sign unmistakable that "the day is at hand."

I find another ray of dawn in the compression of the world's distances. What a slow, snail-like, almost impossible thing would have been the world's rectification with fourteen hundred millions of population and no facial means of communication; but now, through telegraphy for the eye and telephonic intimacy for the ear, and through steamboating and railroading, the twenty-five thousand miles of the world's circumference are shriveling up into insignifant brevity! Hong Kong is nearer New York than a few years ago New Haven was; Bombay, Moscow, Madras, Melbourne, within speaking distance. Purchase a telegraphic chart, and by the blue lines see the telegraphs of the land, and by the red lines the cables under the ocean. You see what opportunity this is going to give for the final movements of Christianity. A fortress may be months or years in building, but after it is constructed it may do all its work in twenty minutes. Christianity has been planting its batteries for nineteen centuries, and may go on in the work through other centuries; but when those batteries are thoroughly planted, those fortresses are fully built, they may all do their work in twenty-four hours.

Suppose Christ should descend on the Nations—many expect that Christ will come among the Nations personally—suppose that to-morrow morning the Son of God from a hovering cloud should descend upon these cities. Should not that fact be known all the world over in twenty-four hours? Suppose He should present His Gospel in a few words, saying: "I am the Son of God; I came to pardon all your sins and to heal all your sorrow; to prove that I am a supernatural being, I have just descended from the clouds. Do you believe Me, and do you believe Me now?" Why, all the telegraph stations of the earth would be crowded as none of them were ever crowded just after a shipwreck. I tell you all these things to show you it is not among the impossibilities or even the improbabilities that Christ will conquer the whole earth, and do it instanter, when the time comes.

There are foretokenings in the air. Something great is going to happen. I do not think that Jupiter is going to run us down, or that the axle of the world is going to break; but I mean something great for the world's blessing and not for the world's damage is going to happen. I think the world has had it hard enough. Enough, the famines and plagues. Enough, the Asiatic choleras. Enough, the wars. Enough, the shipwrecks. Enough, the conflagrations. I think our world could stand right well a procession of prosperities and triumphs. Better be on the lookout. Better have your observatories open toward the heavens, and the lenses or your most powerful telescopes well polished. Better have all your Leyden jars ready for some new pulsation of mighty influence. Better have new fonts of type in your printing offices to set up some astounding good news. Better have some new banner, that has never been carried, ready for sudden processions. Better have the bells in your church tower well hung, and rope within reach, that you may ring out the marriage of the King's Son. Cleanse all your court houses, for the Judge of all the earth may appear. Let all your legislative halls be gilded, for the great Lawgiver may be about to come. Drive off the thrones of depotism all the occupants, for the King of heaven and earth may be about to reign. The darkness of the night is blooming and whitening into the lilies of morning clouds, and the lilies reddening into the roses of stronger day—fit garlands, whether white or red, for Him on whose head are many crowns. "The day is at hand."

One more ray of the dawn I see in facts chronological and mathematical. Come, now, do not let us do another stroke of work until we have settled one matter. What is going to be the final issue of this great contest between sin and righteousness? Which is going to prove himself the stronger, God or Diabolus? Is this world going to be all garden or all desert? Now let us have that matter settled. If we believe Isaiah, and Ezekiel, and Hosea, and Micah, and Malachi, and John, and Peter, and Paul, and the Lord Himself, we believe that it is going to be all garden. But let us have it settled. Let us know whether we are working on toward a success or toward a dead failure. If there is a child in your house sick, and you are sure he is going to get well, you sympathize with present pains, but all the foreboding is gone.

Now, I want to know whether we are coming on toward dismay, darkness and defeat, or on toward light and blessedness. You and I believe the latter, and if so every year we spend is one year subtracted from the world's woe, and every event that passes, whether bright or dark, brings us one event nearer a happy consummation, and by all that is inexorable in chronology and mathematics, I commend you to good cheer and courage. If there is anything it arithmetic, if you subtract two from five and leave three, then by every rolling sun we are coming on toward a magnificent terminus. Then every winter passed is one severity less for our poor world. Then every summer gone by brings us nearer unfading arborescence. Put your algebra down on the top of your Bible and rejoice.

If it is nearer morning at three o'clock than it is at two, it is nearer morning at four o'clock than it is at three, then we are nearer the dawn of the world's deliverance. God's clock seems to go very slowly, but the pendulum swings and the hands move, and it will yet strike noon. The sun and the moon stood still once; they will never stand still again until they stop forever. If you believe arithmetic as well as your Bible, you must believe we are nearer the dawn "The day is at hand."

There is a class of phenomena which makes me think that the spiritual and heavenly world may, after a while, make a demonstration in this world which will bring all mortal and spiritual things to a climax. Now, I am no spiritualist; but every intelligent man has noticed that there are strange and mysterious things which indicate to him that perhaps the spiritual world is not so far off as sometimes we conjecture, and that after awhile, from the spiritual and heavenly world there may be a demonstration upon our world for its betterment. We call it magnetism, or we call it mesmerism, or we call it electricity, because we want some term to cover up our ignorance. I do not know what it is. I never heard an audible voice from the other world. I am persuaded of this, however: That the veil between this world and the next is getting thinner and thinner, and that perhaps after awhile, at the call of God—not at the call of the Davenport Brothers, or Andrew Jackson Davis—some of the old Scriptural warriors, some of the spirits of other days mighty for God—a Joshua, or a Caleb, or a David, or a Paul—may come down and help us in the battle against unrighteousness. Oh, how I would like to have them here—him of the Red Sea, him of the valley of Ajalon, him of Mars' Hill! English history says that Robert Clayton, of the English cavalry, at the close of the war bought up all the old cavalry horses lest they should be turned out to drudgery and hard work, and bought a piece of ground at Knavesmire Heath and turned out these old war-horses into the thickest and richest pasture to spend the rest of their days as compensation for what they had done in other days. One day a thunderstorm came up and these war-horses mistook the thunder of the skies for the thunder of battle—and they wheeled into line—no riders on their backs—they wheeled into line ready for the fray. And I doubt me whether, when the last thunder of this battle for God and truth goes booming through the heavens, the old Scriptural warriors can keep their places on their thrones. Methinks they will spring into the fight and exchange crown for helmet, the palm branch for weapon, and come down out of the King's galleries into the arena, crying: "Make room! I must fight in this great Armageddon." The old war horses mingling in the fight.

Beloved people, I preach this sermon because I want you to toil with the sunlight in your faces. I want you old men to understand before you die that all the work you did for God while yet your ear was alert and your foot fleet is going to be counted up in the final victories. I want all these younger people to understand, that when they toil for God they always win the day, that all prayers are answered and all Christian work is in some way effectual, and that the tide is setting in the right direction, and that all heaven is on our side—saintly, cherubic, archangelic, omnipotent, chariot and throne, doxology and procession, principalities and dominion, He who had the moon under His feet, and all the armies of heaven on white horses.

Brother! brother! all I am afraid of is, not that Christ will lose the battle, but that you and I will not get into it quick enough to do something worthy of our blood bought immortality. O, Christ, how shall I meet Thee, Thou of the scarred brow and the scarred back and the scarred hand and the scarred foot and the scarred breast, if I have no scars or wounds gotten in Thy service? It shall not be so. I step out to-day in front of the battle. Come on, ye foes of God, I dare you to the combat! Come on, with pens dipped in malignancy. Come on with tongues forked and viperine. Come on with types soaked in scum of the eternal pit. I defy you! Come on! I bare my brow, I uncover my heart. Strike! I can not see my Lord until I have been hurt for Christ. If we do not suffer with Him on earth, we can not be glorified with Him in heaven. Take good heart. On! On! On! See! the skies have brightened! See! the hour is about to come. Pick out all the cheeriest of the anthems. Let the orchestra string their best instruments. "The night is far spent, the day is at hand."

A MANGANESE BONANZA.

A Chicago Man Made Rich in a Most Unexpected Way.

Manganese has made E. R. Brainerd, of Chicago, rich. His good fortune is as unexpected as it is welcome. At Lyndhurst, Va., is a five hundred acre tract of land which has restored Mr. Brainerd to prosperity. It came to him many years ago in payment of a bad debt, and because he could not get rid of it he kept it. The most valuable deposit of manganese ever uncovered in the country has been found there and $1,000,000 worth of the metal is in plain sight. A New York syndicate has offered to buy or develop it, and work will begin at once. Manganese is a metal used chiefly as a flux in furnaces, rolling mills and foundries. Last spring Mr. Brainerd, who has been a prominent contractor in Chicago for years, had serious financial reverses and failed. Now fortune has come again in a most unexpected manner.

2500 Lives Lost in Japan.

The steamer Dorica, just arrived at San Francisco from the Orient, brings news that the city of Kobe, Japan, was wiped out by fire on August 26, and that floods, storms and earthquakes caused the loss of 2500 lives and the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property in Northern Japan.

Ireland's Prosperity.

Ireland has had a year of unexampled prosperity, if the deposits in banks are any indication, the increase in those in joint stock banks being over six million dollars, and in savings banks also over six million dollars. The traffic receipts on the Irish railroads, too, were the largest on record.

The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat, best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be **put** in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label." . . . Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you **get Ayer's.**

Any doubt left? Get the "Curebook."
It kills doubts but cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Anecdote of Congressman Allen.

Last session while John Allen, of Mississippi, was making a speech in Congress, a member on the opposite side of the chamber sought repeatedly to interrupt him. Mr. Allen paid no attention to him whatever. Finally, in a desperate and stentorian voice, the member on the other side called out: "Will the gentleman from Mississippi allow me to interrupt him for a moment?" "Is it for applause?" asked Mr. Allen, "the gentleman from Mississippi allows no interruptions except for applause."

Ornamented Fruit.

In all the great European cities the fruit-dealers sell peaches, pears and apples, etc., ornamented with armorial bearings, initials, names and designs of various kinds. This work is effected in a very simple way. Fine fruit is taken just before ripening and paper designs, neatly cut, pasted upon it. After awhile these are removed, and the part of the fruit that has been covered is found to be of a beautiful clear white.—Chicago Record.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Don't Rub Your Clothes to tatters in a vain attempt to clean them with poor soap. Save your time and health by using Sunlight Soap. It makes home brighter.

Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson and Harrison Sts., New York.

GRANDMA'S TEA Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Malaria, and all Female Complaints. 25c. by mail. GRANDMA'S REMEDIES CO., W. HOBOKEN, N. J.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL

Summer Complaints,

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA,

CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

N Y N U—40

GOLD! M'KINLEY AND HOBART
OR
SILVER! BRYAN AND SEWALL

Bannerette,
9x9 INCHES.

Lithographed in Five Colors on Net Work.

A Novelty for Every Home.
A Necessity for Every Office.

10 Cents by Mail.

AGENTS WANTED. -:- LIBERAL TERMS.
TOM EVANS, 34 Park Row, New York.

A WELL DRILLER
of thirty years' experience in the Eastern States, and who is well known from Maine to Florida, writes us in reference to one of our machines he bought: "It is the nearest perfection I have yet seen. If I want another machine for big work I should have another of yours!" Circulars free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

SILVERWARE!!
ELEGANT PLUSH ROLL OF SAMPLES OF SPOONS, FORKS, ETC., TO AGENTS. **FREE**
WALLINGFORD SILVER CO., BOX H, WALLINGFORD, CONN.

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. BOOK sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

BUTTONS Comic, 200 kinds; also Campaign Novelties. Write for lists and prices. CORPO. SUPPLY CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED AGENTS TO SELL KLEENATENE.
It is put on like paint, and sells everywhere. Full instructions and territory given. Address Sol Coleman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Money in Chickens

For 25c. in stamps we send a 100 PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 25 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. BOOK PUBLISHING CO. 134 Leonard Street, New York.

Prof. Babcock, the well-known Chemist. says:—

"I find that Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure. It contains no trace of any substance foreign to the pure roasted cocoa-bean. The color is that of pure cocoa; the flavor is natural, and not artificial; and the product is in every particular such as must have been produced from the pure cocoa-bean without the addition of any chemical, alkali, acid, or artificial flavoring substance, which are to be detected in cocoas prepared by the so-called 'Dutch process.'"

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

"Knowledge is Folly Unless Put to Use." You Know

SAPOLIO?

THEN USE IT.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

ALL ABOARD FOR CANTON!

Huntingnon Countians to Visit The Next President of the United States.

In deference to the wishes of many voters of Huntingdon county who desire to pay a visit to Major McKinley, I have made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., for a special train from Huntingdon to Canton, Ohio, and return, provided I can guarantee 250 passengers. The distance to and from Canton is about 508 miles and a rate of $3.80 for each passenger for the round trip has been secured, which is about ¾ of a cent a mile.

Special train to leave Huntingdon at about 10 o'clock on Friday evening, October 16th, to run as second or third section of St. Louis Express, which will land us in Canton early the next morning. The special will leave Canton on the return trip the same day, after Major McKinley has addressed us.

The following telegraphic communications passed between Major McKinley and the County Chairman, Sept. 23:

Hon. Wm. McKinley,
Canton, Ohio.

A train load of Huntingdon county people desire to pay you a visit Saturday, October 17. Will it be convenient for you to meet and address them?

HOWARD E. BUTZ, Co. CHAIRMAN.

THE REPLY.

Major McKinley will be glad to serve your delegation at Canton on Saturday, October 17. Kindly write me full particulars.

JAS. BOYLE, PRIVATE SECRETARY.

All persons desiring to make this pilgrimage will please notify me at once, so that further arrangements can be perfected. All are invited!

HOWARD E. BUTZ,
Chairman Republican Co. Com.

MOUNT UNION.

H. H. Miller, of Altoona, was in town on Sunday.

Politics is getting warmer as the time for the election draws near.

G. L. DeVor, of Chicago, Ill., is visiting his parents in this place.

The track men of the P. R. R. at this place are already preparing for inspection.

Dr. W. J. Campbell, of Mapleton, was in town on professional business on Tuesday.

A number of the republicans from this place will attend the rally at Huntingdon on Thursday evening.

R. S. Seibert and wife, of Los Angeles, Cal., are spending some time in town, the guests of their friends here.

A number of our base ball players assisted the Mapleton team in a game with Huntingdon on the latter's ground on Saturday last. Score 11 to 4 in favor of Huntingdon.

B. F. Ewing and family, who have been residents of this place for the past four years, removed to McVeytown on Tuesday, where Mr. Ewing is superintendent of one of the numerous sand works located at that place.

THREE SPRINGS.

Hal Loraine and wife, of Philipsburg, are visiting H. H. Ashman.

Mrs. Herbert Norris is confined to her room with an attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. H. D. Heck is visiting her father, Ephriam Dell, of Hare's valley, this week.

Sigel Ashman is engaged gathering his winter apples, which will probably reach four or five hundred bushels.

W. D., Mordecai, Mag and Prudence Chilcote attended the dedication of the Baptist church in Trough Creek last Sabbath.

Rev. G. A. Sparks and family left this Wednesday morning for DuBois, the charge assigned him by the late U. B. conference.

The Junior Epworth League held a picnic on the Ashman camp ground last Saturday. The little folks had an enjoyable time.

Allen Cutshall and wife left for Philadelphia and New York last Tuesday where they will purchase a bill of fall and winter goods.

LATTA GROVE.

Miss Ettie White, of Lewistown, is visiting among friends in this vicinity.

Michael Stever has a beet in his garden which measures twenty-one inches in length.

The farmers in this vicinity have most of their corn in shock, and buckwheat housed.

Harper Pheasant and Bruce Smith have returned from a week's visit to friends in Altoona.

I. R. Smith was kicked on the side of the head by a horse recently. His wounds consist of several ugly cuts and bruises and one ear split. Had the blow landed a couple inches higher it would have been fatal.

Proceedings of Epworth League Convention.

The first sub-district convention of the Epworth League, comprising the chapters of the First and Second churches, Huntingdon, Saxton, Marklesburg, Petersburg, Alexandria, Mount Union, Mill Creek and Mapleton, was held in the M. E. church in this place Wednesday evening and Thursday of last week.

The convention was opened on Wednesday evening with a song service, Rev. Joseph Gray, formerly pastor of the M. E. church at this place, being in charge, after which Rev. Colwell, of Bellville, conducted devotional services.

The remainder of the evening was spent in the transaction of business and the discussion of the subject, "Business and Cabinet Meetings, and the work of the League in relation to Associate Members." Rev. E. H. Wallace conducted a consecration service, after which the convention adjourned by singing the doxology, and benediction by presiding elder Polsgrove.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The Thursday morning session was opened by devotional services, coducted by Rev. R. H. Stine, prayer and scriptural lesson.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates present:

Petersburg—Rev. W. F. Biddle.
Mill Creek—Lizzie Hughes, Lizzie Brumbaugh, Nora Hawn, John Wimer.
Alexandria—Rev. W. C. Charlton, Minnie Charlton.
Marklesburg—Rev. Joseph Gray, Annie Wills, W. B. Young.
Cassville—Rev. R. H. Stne, Rev. Thomas McKenty, S. V. Heaton, Blanch Stine.
Saxton—Rev. E. H. Wallace.
Mount Union—Rev. Wm. Brill, Sophia Baker, E. N. Preston.
Mapleton—Rev. H. Treverton, R. S. Henderson, Jennie Baker, M. L. Rex.

The committee on constitution made its report, which recommended the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Wm. Brill; 1st vice president, Rev. Joseph Gray; 2nd V. P., Mrs. E. P. Walker; 3d V. P., Mrs. S. V. Heaton; 4th V. P., —— Thompson; secretary, M. L. Rex; treasurer, Miss Sommers. The report was adopted.

The address of welcome was delivered by R. S. Henderson and the response by Rev. E. H. Wallace, of Saxton, president of the district Epworth League.

The topic, "Opportunity of the Young" was taken up by Rev. Ernest Colwell, who read a very interesting paper relating to the topic. Rev. F. W. Biddle took up the next topic, "Vows," making some very timely remarks and urging Christians to be true to their vows. Further discussion of the subject was dispensed with on account of convention being behind time with its work.

Recitation, "Tommie's Prayer," by Myrtle Wise.

"Duties of Department of Social Work" was discussed by Rev. E. H. Wallace, whose remarks were pointed and full of spiritual advice.

Rev. Earnest Colwell, Misses Ethel Figard and Blanche Stine were appointed a committee on resolutions.

A motion that the officers of the subdistrict be constituted a board of control was adopted. After the singing of the doxology and the benediction the morning session closed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened with devotional services, conducted by Rev. F. W. Biddle, singing and prayer by leader.

To accommodate Mrs. S. V. Heaton, who was required to leave during the afternoon, Rev. Charlton kindly gave her his place on the program. Mrs. Heaton spoke on "Temperence," setting forth the pleadings of the wives and children of the liquor sellers and drinkers to desist from selling and drinking intoxicating liquors.

Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor of the Presbyterian churches of Mapleton and Mount Union, was admitted to a seat in the convention.

"How can the Mercy and Help department add to the efficiency of the church?" Rev. Stine said, "It is an aid to the pastor in visiting the sick and can often reach the hearts of the unconverted better than the pastor." He gave an illustration from his own experience. He was followed by Revs. Colwell, Mattern, Gray, Brill, Campbell, Charlton, Wallace and McKenty, who took part in the discussion of the subject and many practical suggestions were offered.

"Systematic Work" was discussed by Rev. W. C. Charlton. His remarks were directed to the workers in not only the League but in all young peoples' societies, and were very timely.

EVENING SESSION.

The closing session was opened with devotional services conducted by Rev. Thos. McKenty.

After some business had been disposed of the committee on resolutions reported as follows:

That the thanks of this convention are due and are hereby tendered to the League and people of Mapleton for their kind and hearty hospitality,

To the trustees for the use and convenience of the church, and the sexton for his service, and to the choir for their inspiring singing.

Rev. R. H. Gilbert, of the First M. E. church, Huntingdon, was then introduced to the convention and proceeded to deliver an address. He spoke of the origin and organization of the Epworth League about 1889, which now numbers nearly a million and a half souls. The mission of the League is to bring the young into closer association with each other and into closer communion with Christ. He also spoke of its tendency to purify society and how it helped the young to avoid evil practices styled "amusements." The speaker's remarks were timely and well directed and commanded the closest attention of his hearers during the entire time he was speaking. A rising vote of thanks was tendered Rev. Gilbert for his excellent address.

The convention closed with a consecration service conducted by Rev. R. H. Stine.

The convention was interesting and inspiring throughout and it is hoped much good will result therefrom.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Store room with dwelling attached. Excellent location. For particulars call on or address, GEO. L. SMITH, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-30-96-tf.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

FOR SALE.—A two horse power threshing machine, also one 31-gallon copper kettle. These are second hand articles but are in good order and will be sold very cheap for cash. Address, K. W. Mierley, Page, Pa. 9-16

LOST!—A fox beigle hound, black on back and black and white mixed on legs. Last seen August 23d. The owner will pay a liberal reward for his return. Frank Stever, Latta Grove, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Geo. W. Baith, deceased.]

Letters of administration on the estate of Geo. W. Baith, late of Cassville borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement. J. W. BAITH, Administrator,
8-26-6t. 2910 5th Ave., Altoona, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Mrs. Nancy Kinkead, dec'd.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Nancy Kinkead, late of Mapleton, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against said estate will present same, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate papment.
8-12-6t. H. H. SWOPE, Executor,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDOM, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

1896. 1896.

FALL.

The demand for Fall Goods has already set in and we were never so well prepared to supply your every want in our lines. Last week we called attention in a general way to our IMMENSE LINE of COATS. Since then we have added many of the choicest fall productions. New lines of Coats and Capes come in every day.

In DRESS GOODS we have lots of special bargains, At 25c we show you the finest lines of Serges and Cloths in strictly all wool goods, 36 inches wide. You never saw nicer Serges than we offer at 37½c. They are 45 inches wide and all wool. At 50c our great all wool Serge. All the new colors.

Black seems to be the favorite color in dress fabrics this fall. In black figured Mohairs and Jacquards we start at the wonderfully low price of 18 cts. From that they come at all prices to $1.50 per yard. We have a host of good styles and we guarantee the prices.

All our good NOVELTIES come in single patterns only and we offer you an immense variety to select from. More coming every day. In price these vary at from 50c to $1.50 per yard. A great variety of patterns in wide wale Serges in all colors ot popular prices. We would call special attention this week to a handsome line of Ladies' Macintoshes just opened up.

A fine wide skirt Macintosh with seamless double cape in blues and blacks at $5.00. We defy any one to produce a better one at the price.

It will pay you to read our advertisements this fall. We will offer some great inducements. Sixteen years of honorable daaling makes our guarantee worth something.

WM. REED & SON,

Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

REEFER, Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

CHILDREN'S, Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

BOYS', Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

LOOK HERE!

We carry the largest line of FINE GROCERIES in Mapleton. We also carry a large line of

Notions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

In BOOTS and SHOES, if you can't find what you want here you can't find them in Mapleton. We have left a few pairs of Ladies' Tan Oxfords that we will sell at cost to close out.

J. L. HETRICK.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruis, es, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

FOR SALE.—A Relay pneumatic tire bicycle, 1895 model. Will be sold cheap. For information call at this office. 8-5-tf.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 30, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Pay your poll tax by next Saturday, Oct. 3d.

—Mrs. J. B. Dell spent the past week with friends in Trough Creek valley.

—Michael Nelson on Monday moved into Geo. L. Smith's house on Main street.

—Edward Darr, of Juniata, Blair county, spent Saturday in this vicinity in quest of bass.

—W. A. McCarl, wife and family, of Altoona, are guests of their grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth McCarl, in this place.

—The schools in Union township opened on Monday morning. The Cass township schools will open next Monday.

—The assets of the H. H. Lane Manufacturing Co. of Huntingdon, which made an assignment recently, are $9,900.

—W. J. Nupper, wife and child departed Monday morning for Northfield, Minn., where they expect to make their future home.

—Recent statistics show that in 1895 the people of the United States spent $20,000,000 for chewing gum and $70,000,000 for bicycles.

—Misses Delila Nead and Louella Ramsey and Grant Cornelius, all of Saltillo, were guests of George Godard and wife during the past week.

—Revival meetings are in progress in the Baptist church at Mill Creek, conducted by Revs. Grimwood, of Lewistown, and Bullen, of Tyrone.

—Misses May and Maud Bowman, who have been visiting friends in Orbisonia and Mapleton for several weeks past, left on Monday for their home in Pitttsburg.

—Rev. W. B. Young, of Marklesburg, occupied the pulpit in the M. E. church of this place last Sunday evening in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Treverton.

—A number of persons from this place and vicinity attended the services in connection with the dedication of the new Baptist church in Trough Creek valley last Saturday.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell, who is stationed at Port Matilda, Centre county, occupied the pulpit in the U. B. church at this place, of which he was formerly pastor, on Sunday morning last.

—The secretary of the interior has made a requisition on the treasury department for $10,745,000 for the quarterly payment of pensions at the leading agencies. Pittsburg gets $1,600,000.

—Samuel Crum, a native of Tod township, this county, died at his home in Castleton, Ill., on Wednesday the 9th inst., aged about 72 years. Two sons survive him, his wife having died about one month ago.

—Rev. J. A. Mattern and wife, of Newton Hamilton, Mrs. Mira Africa and son, of Huntingdon, Mrs. Helen Myton and Miss Samantha Myton, of Altoona, were guests of A. B. Gillam and wife during the past week.

—From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it. —The *Democrat*, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—L. M. Speer last week moved his family to Tyrone. They have been residents of Mapleton for several years and have many warm friends here who regret their removal. May prosperity and happiness attend them in their new home.

—George H. Henderson, of Philadelphia, who owns the largest establishment in the country for the manufacture of uniforms, spent a short time in Mapleton last Thursday. George is a Cassville boy who has a warm place in his heart for friends and scenes in his native county.

—A dwelling house in Rockhill, belonging to B. F. Kyler, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning of last week. Only a portion of the household goods were saved. There was an insurance of $600 on the house and $75 on the furniture. The fire is supposed to have been caused by children, who had been on the attic with a lamp in search of books.

—On Monday evening of last week while Fast Line was passing the station at Barree some unknown person threw a stone through one of the windows of a day coach. The broken glass struck a passenger on the forehead and inflicted an ugly cut. The company officials are making an investigation.

—Christian Haines, for many years a well known carpenter and builder of Huntingdon, died suddenly while sitting in Jacob Hall's cobbler shop in that place, between 2 and 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. Death was due to an affection of the heart. Deceased was aged about 68 years.

—The McKinley and Hobart Club of Union township will have a pole raising on Saturday next, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Hon. P. M. Lytle, candidate for assembly, and Dr. H. C. Chisolm, candidate for state senator, will be present and deliver addresses. The Latta Grove drum corps will furnish music for the occasion.

—A Republican rally will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall, Huntingdon, tomorrow evening. Hon. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, will address the meeting. Arrangements have been made to stop Fast Line east at Mill Creek, Mapleton and Mount Union. A rate of 26 cents for the round trip from this station has been secured.

—A. Milton Kelley, of Huntingdon, a former resident of this place, and Miss Agnes M. Curfman, of Clay township, were united in marriage at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. C. T. Dunning, pastor of the Second M. E. church, Huntingdon, Thursday evening, Sept. 17. The ITEM extends congratulations and wishes them much happiness and prosperity.

—The results of the State fair recently held in Johnstown, have been exceedingly gratifying to those who conducted it, as well as to the exhibitors and public. The gross receipts were about $19,000, and all premiums, purses and expenses have been paid, with a net profit of something over $4,000. A movement is on foot to permanently locate the state fair at Johnstown.

—Mrs. George Steffy, a highly respected lady of Huntingdon, became violently insane on Thursday morning last. She attempted to kill one of her children with an ax but was prevented by some neighbors who fortunately appeared in time to save the child. It required the strength of six persons to keep her from accomplishing her purpose. The unfortunate woman had been in delicate health, which is believed to be the cause of her derangement.

—A story from near Ursina, Somerset county, says two young men named Conn and French got into a discussion in a country store there with some of the habitues over the amount of raw cabbage each one could eat. French bet he could eat more than Conn and the wagers were put up. The storekeeper furnished the cabbage and the young men went to work. Conn ate six pounds and French five and a half pounds. Both became violently ill and died after a few days' illness, having suffered great agony.

—There has been an awful gloom about the Lincoln Corbin home on Warm Springs avenue the past few weeks. Diphtheria invaded the family circle with fatal results. Last week a young child died from that cause, and on Monday morning of this week, at about ten o'clock, Mr. Corbin died from the same affliction. At the present time the young wife and a little daughter, all who are left of the interesting family, are down with the disease. Mr. Corbin was a well known young carpenter about Huntingdon, having resided here for a number of years. He was a native of Juniata township, and was born about thirty-five years ago. Sincere sympathy is extended to the bereaved relatives of the deceased. His funeral occurred Tuesday and the body was buried in Juniata township.—*Monitor*.

Autumn Arbor Day.

Dr. Shaeffer, superintendent of public instruction, recently issued a proclamation designating Friday, October 23, as autumn Arbor day, and earnestly urging directors, superintendents, teachers and pupils to observe the day with appropriate exercises, both by the planting of trees and by the dissemination of information on the growth and care of trees and their value to present and future generations.

Clarence C. Bremen Killed.

Clarence C. Bremen, son of Nicholas and Margaret Bremen, of McVeytown, was killed at this place last Monday morning. He was aged about 20 years. The young man was employed at Swope & Gayton's stone quarry. Sunday morning he boarded a freight train to go home. A number of friends in this place cautioned him against that mode of traveling but he thought there was little danger in it. Sunday evening he left home and went to Ryde to see a friend. Monday morning he got aboard a freight train at Ryde to come to Mapleton to work. When the train reached Mapleton he attempted to get off and fell. A journal box struck him on the back of the head crushing the skull. He was knocked against a rail of the south track which cut a gash in his forehead. This occurred about 7.30 o'clock and at 8.13 he expired. The remains were taken to Huntingdon, prepared for burial and on mail the same evening were sent home where they were interred yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Bremen had been working here less than a week but had won the confidence of his employers and fellow employees. He was an active and industrious young man. He had many friends and a number of relatives in this vicinity all of whom were greatly shocked by his untimely death. We extend sympathy to the grief-stricken friends.

High Waters.

Heavy rains fell all day yesterday throughout the central part of the state and as a result the streams are turbulent this morning.

The Juniata is about twenty feet above low water mark and is doing much damage to crops on the lowlands. Fields are badly washed and in town streets and cellars were flooded. At Mill Creek the railroad culvert was entirely washed out and in consequence all traffic on the railroad is temporarily suspended. It is expected that the chasm will be trestled to-day and by morning trains will be running as usual. Just west of Mill Creek six box cars were carried over the embankment by the washout. There was a landslide in the narrows east of Mapleton but it was cleaned off the tracks at an early hour this morning.

The Way of the Transgressor.

Thomas Harrison and James Henry, who were convicted at last week's court for picking the pockets of a number of centennial visitors, were sentenced on Friday, the former to pay a fine of $50 and imprisonment in the Western penitentiary for two years, and the latter got $100 fine and four years.

William H. Buckley, for rape, was sentenced to the penitentiary for six years.

Deputy Sheriff Wilson took the prisoners to Pittsburg on Saturday morning. Henry was recognized by the keepers at once as an old offender, having been released from the penitentiary for the same offense less than eight months ago.

At Monday's court Al McPherran, of Alexandria, was sentenced to the county jail for six months for selling liquor without license.—*Globe*.

Held on a Serious Charge.

James Shell and Dora E. Ritter, both of Mill Creek, were given a hearing yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Graffius on the charge of sending obscene letters through the mails to Mrs. David Ritter, also of Mill Creek. H. W. Petriken, of Huntingdon, appeared for the defendants, and Assistant District Attorney Griffith, of Pittsburg, for the government. After hearing the evidence and the pleas of the counsel, Mr. Graffius held Miss Ritter in $500 bail for her appearance at Williamsport on October 5. Shell was discharged.—*Altoona Tribune*.

Electric Bitters

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and will prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1.00 at O'Connor & Sons'.

—Four hundred students are enrolled at the state college.

W. C. T. U. Echoes.

The annual convention held at McAlevy's Fort was an inspiring and encouraging occasion. Leaving Huntingdon at 8.30, we arrived in time to do justice to a bountiful dinner, prepared by our faithful workers, and served at the United Presbyterian church, where the convention was held. After this we assembled in the "upper room" and began our session by asking God to guide us in all our plans.

The afternoon was devoted to business, and the reports were very encouraging. The evening session opened with a song service by the choir. Rev. Freeman conducted the devotional service. Rev. Comp was then introduced and gave us words of welcome in his usual hearty manner. Rev. Adair spoke next and urged us to continue our work, remembering that the Lord reigneth and will yet deliver us from this evil, the saloon, whose dethronement we are so earnestly seeking.

Mrs. Daris gave a royal welcome which was responded to by Mrs. S. V. Heaton, of Cassville, who showed that while many organizations existed, none had a more divine calling than the W. C. T. U. and that liquor dealers say they dread no society so much as ours. Recitations and music followed, after which Mrs. Clarkson, of Lewistown, read a fine paper on this terrible evil which certainly caused many to see that the responsibility rests upon each one to destroy it.

Next day's session was full of interest. Work had been done for the railroad men in helping them fit up their room; for the soldiers by sending in petitions to have the saloon closed on Memorial day; for those in the jail by giving each one papers, flowers and a Bible. Five hundred bouquets with texts of scripture tied with white ribbon were given the boys at the Reformatory, which, we were assured, touched more than one heart.

The children under the care of Miss Saunders are being drilled and equipped for work to help defeat their enemy, King Alcohol. Huntingdon union, also Cassville, had sent money to Armenians.

One hundred and fifty members reported, giving three delegates to State convention, which is to be held at Pittsburg next month. Miss Willard, Anna Gordon, Lady Somerset, and Miss Agnes Slack, Mrs. Bishop, Clara Barton and many other notable persons will speak at the National convention, to be held in St. Louis a little later. We know that the tobacco and liquor bill will not be so great as at the Republican convention held there this year.

S. V. H.

Shooting Affray at Duncannon.

A dispatch from Duncannon to the Altoonaa *Tribune* of yesterday says:

"This afternoon Dr. T. L. Johnston, one of the best known physicians in the county, called into his office Druggist George S. Henry, a prominent business man, and taking a large revolver from his pocket, deliberately fired three shots at him, two of which lodged in his shoulder and one in his stomach. He then walked into his hall, and meeting his wife, he shot her twice, once in the arm and once in the shoulder. He then walked up to his stable, two blocks away, had his team hitched up, drove to his office, where he got his ledgers and taking in a constable, gave himself up and started for New Bloomfield, the county seat, ten miles away. Mrs. Johnston's wounds are not considered dangerous, but it is thought that Henry cannot live."

The latest information is that Dr. Johnston called Henry to his office and asked him to confess improper relations with Mrs. Johnston, who was present in the office at the time. Henry denied the accusation and Johnston then shot him and then Mrs. Johnston, who turned to flee. Henry is shot through the bowels and will die. Mrs. Johnston is shot through the arm and side, but will probably recover. Dr. Johnston gave himself up to an officer and was placed in jail. Henry has a wife and four children. Both parties originally came from Lebanon and are well connected. Dr. Johnston's married life has been marred by occasional outbursts of jealousy on the part of the doctor.

—Under the law, passed by the legislature in 1895, school boards in townships as well as in the cities and boroughs are empowered to levy a tax of one mill to establish school libraries.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

FAIR AND FALSE.

"Cora," said old Miss Duchesne, abruptly, "did you ever have your fortune told?"

Cora Leslie was dreaming over her needlework, in the soft light of the April noon. Blossoming cyclamens were in the deep casements; a white hyacinth hung its odorous bells in the sunshine; a blue-ribboned work-basket was drawn close to the window, and a fire of logs burned, with a comfortable, crackling sound, in the deep, tiled fireplace.

Cora started at the sudden question, and then smiled.

"I?" said she. "My fortune told? How should I? We city girls never stumble across gipsy camps; and I don't believe in the wise women who advertise from city flats."

Old Miss Duchesne was sallow, with very black hair, scarcely as yet sprinkled with gray, although sixty years had passed over it; sharp, black eyes, and a nose and chin which nearly met. She looked almost like a sphinx as she sat there.

"I used to tell fortunes, when I was a girl," said she.

"With cards?" lau ghed Cora.

"No; by palmistry. Shall I tell yours?"

Cora looked at the old lady with surprise. Was she in jest or earnest? Why did she speak so sharply? Why did those glittering eyes seem to burn their way into her very brain?

But Miss Duchesne had been the school friend of Cora's mother, years and years ago, and Cora had always humored the old lady's eccentricities.

"If you choose," said she, half hesitating.

"Give me your hand," said Miss Duchesne—"the same hand which you are one day going to bestow upon Duke Chesterton in marriage?"

"Yes," said Cora, calmly.

"A white, plump, velvety little hand," said Miss Duchesne, peering so closely into the palm that her nose almost touched the rosy skin. "Let me see! Let—me—see! The line of luck; the line of life; the line of love! Ah, here we are! Beware of a dark girl! She is coming between you and the line of love. She will work you sore trouble yet."

Miss Duchesne dropped the hand, took off her spectacles and solemnly placed them in her pocket. Then she leaned back in her chair and regarded Cora intently.

The girl sat as if some new light had suddenly dawned upon her brain.

"You mean my Cousin Ariadne?" she asked.

Miss Duchesne nodded.

"I mean your Cousin Ariadne," said she. "Child, can it be possible that you are so blind as not to see what is going on under your very eyes? That girl is winning your lover away."

Cora smiled incredulously.

"Oh, but," said she, "that is quite impossible. Duke loves me! He is engaged to me!"

"Men are false as Mephistopheles," said Miss Duchesne, with energy. "There never was one yet proof against the wiles of a siren like Ariadne Buckingham."

"Miss Duchesne, you must not talk so," faltered Cora, with the color varying on her cheek, and a startled look in her eyes. "Ariadne is my guest. Duke is my engaged lover."

Silently Miss Duchesne drew aside the ruby velvet draperies of the window and pointed to where Miss Leslie's carriage was drawn up opposite the curbstone. Ariadne Buckingham—a tall, brilliant brunette—in a carriage costume, was just stepping out. Marmaduke Chesterton, bowing low over her hand, pressed his lips to it as he assisted her to alight.

"Do you see that?" said Miss Duchesne.

Cora burst into tears and hurried from the room, just as Miss Buckingham entered from an opposite portal, all smiles, followed by Mr. Chesterton.

"Where is Cora?" said the brunette, airily. "I hope her headache is better. We have had such a delightful morning at the picture-gallery, Duke and I! And we have brought home some exquisite cut-flowers to arrange for dinner. Where are they, Duke? Bring them in here. I am sure Cora will excuse us for invading her boudoir."

But Miss Duchesne did not return fair Ariadne's smiles. She gathered up her knitting, made some curt reply about desiring to be alone and stalked out of the room.

"Cross old thing!," pouted Ariadne. "One would almost imagine, Duke, that you were her lover, and that she was jealous."

She laughed a shrill, sweet tinkle of sound. Marmaduke Chesterton laughed also. All that Ariadne Buckingham did or said was perfect in his eyes.

Miss Buckingham's father had lost his all in unfortunate ventures, and Ariadne had been brought up on an income of nothing per annum.

Everyone pitied poor Ariadne, who, nevertheless, was always exquisitely dressed, went everywhere, and lived, metaphorically speaking, on the fat of the land.

She had written to Cora Leslie, her mother's cousin, that she would like to spend a winter in Philadelphia, and Cora, full of sweet, womanly compassion, had promptly sent money for her to come.

"I never had a sister," wrote Cora, "And I am sure that I shall love you dearly."

And it was thus that Ariadne had rewarded her. The old story over again of the serpent who stings its benefactor.

But, although Cora had been blind, the rest of the world, like Miss Duchesne, were more clear-sighted.

Colonel Vavason, Mr. Chesterton's uncle, took him sternly to task for his defection from the line of equity.

"Duke," said the colonel, "I may be a little old-fashioned, but all this looks to me like a piece of first-class villainy! Miss Leslie has neither father nor brother to interfere in her behalf. She is a jewel among women, and that Buckingham girl is a heartless flirt!"

Duke laughed.

"My dear uncle," said he, "you take things too seriously. Cannot an engaged man so much as look at other women?"

But one day, in blossomy May, Colonel Vavason's card was brought up to Miss Leslie.

Cora was preparing to go out with Miss Duchesne for a drive. She was full of bright happiness that morning, and even Miss Duchesne breathed more freely, for Ariadne Buckingham had left them the night before, in response—so at least she gave them to understand—to a telegram from her father, who was ill. The nightmare dream is over at last—all the world was May!

Cora ran down into the drawing-room, where Colonel Vavason leaned against the mantel, tall, pale and handsome.

"Oh, colonel," she said brightly, "I am so glad to see you! Duke is coming at two o'clock to—"

But she paused as her eyes fell on his pale features, the look of mute horror in his eyes.

"Duke will never come here again," said he, in a low tone. "Be a heroine, Cora. Bear your trouble bravely. Duke went away before daylight. He left a note, asking me to tell you. He loves Ariadne Buckingham, and has followed her so her home!"

And so Cora Leslie closed the chapter of her first love—or, rather, Marmaduke Chesterton closed it for her.

Of course there were plenty of people to pity her with ostentatious sympathy, and plenty to say that they had prophesied it all along—plenty to comment on Cora's trusting blindness and Duke's smooth hypocrisy.

But Cora held her own valiantly. She was a little paler, perhaps—a little quieter. But the heart-wound was too deep for any surface-bleeding. And the world whispered, behind its jeweled fan:

"How well she bears it!"

At the end of a year Marmaduke Chesterton came back. He was not married to Miss Buckingham, after all. The beautiful brunette had accepted his presents, smiled on him with those melting eyes of hers, amused herself at his expense, and finally wedded a young lieutenant of artillery, to whom she had been engaged for years, and poor Duke's eyes had been summarily opened to the folly of his ways.

He was pale and haggard as he stood there in the boudoir, where he had first asked Cora Leslie to be his wife.

But Cora was lovelier than ever. As he looked at her he marveled that he could ever have cared for one like Ariadne Buckingham.

"Cora," he said in a broken voice, as she cordially gave him her hand, "Can you ever forgive me?"

"Oh, yes," she answered, smiling, "I forgave you long ago. And, oh, how you must have suffered, Duke."

"But," he went eagerly on, "I am disenchanted now. My eyes are opened at last. I know now that I never really loved any one but you. Sweet Cora, is it too late to ask you to renew our engagement once more?"

"I am afraid it is," said Cora, still serenely self-possessed and calm.

"But why?" he urged, half maddened by suspense.

"One reason," answered Cora, "is that I have long ceased to care (except of course as a friend) for the man who loved Ariadne Buckingham better than me. The other is that I am to be married next week to Colonel Vavason."

"To—my uncle?"

"Yes, Duke," she answered serenely, "to your uncle. I love and honor him as I never loved or honored man before!"

So Marmaduke Chesterton lost both blonde and brunette, and Miss Duchesne was satisfied at last that her darling was worthily wedded. As for Cora, she believed with the poet that:

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends
Rough hew them how we will."

For did not that darksome path of pain and suffering lead into the sweetest sunshine at last?—Saturday Night.

Philip Makes Some Remarks.

Philip is a youngster of some six years. He is of a contemplative turn of mind, and often makes observations that show he has been thinking deeply upon some topic. The other evening he was sitting on the front porch of his home, barelegged and barefooted. The mosquitoes were active and aggressive. One big fellow landed on a soft portion of the boy's leg. It did not proceed at once to work, but seemed trying to decide on a good place to begin. Philip did not brush him off but sat observing him. Presently the boy made this remark to his mother:

"Mamma, I guess the mosquito is asking a blessing before he begins to eat."

Philip had been hearing a good deal in his Sunday-school class about temptation and the evil of yielding to it. The other morning his mother was cooking doughnuts. He spied a small, round piece of the sweet dough, and, looking at it longingly, said:

"Please give me that little piece, mamma, just for a temptation.—Chicago Record.

A Serious Deficiency.

Dukane—The college which will attract the most attention this year does not possess a football team.

Gaswell—Oh, nonsense!

"It's a fact."

"What college do you refer to?"

"The Electoral College!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

His Rest and Change.

"Did you get a nice change and rest at the resort, Bulkey?"

"No, my daughter got most of my change and my wife got the rest."—Detroit Free Press.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A wheel weighing over eighteen tons has just been turned out in one casting in Sheffield. It is twelve feet and a half in diameter.

An ingenious device "made in France" is a microphone so hung over baby's cradle that when it cries an electric bell is rung, waking nurse or mamma.

A new ornamented stone called "rosolite" has been discovered in the state of Morelos, 100 miles south of the city of Mexico. It is a rose-colored garnet, imbedded in marble stone.

Veal is less nutritive, possesses more waste and less fat than beef. In Germany it is considered as excellent as beef and is prescribed for invalids, but in England and America it is thought harmful for persons with weak digestions.

Experiments have shown that fatigue produces a poison similar to that with which certain savage tribes tip their arrows. If the blood of a tired animal be injected into the arteries of a fresh one the later will almost immediately exhibit tokens of fatigue.

Underground Ireland is almost unknown. M. Martel, the French cave explorer, proposes to hunt for Irish caves and to examine those he finds thoroughly. He has devised a system of portable ladders, telephones, and electric lights for cave exploration.

A white object of any size may be seen in sunlight at a distance of seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty times its diameter—that is to say, if it is a white ball a foot in diameter, it can be perceived at a distance of seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty feet, or over three and a quarter miles.

It has been found by experiment with different colored glasses that fruits ripen earlier and better under clear glass than under any other. Orange glass increases the foliage at the expense of the fruit. Violet glass, on the other hand, increases the quantity of the fruit at the cost of quality. Red, blue and green glass are hurtful to all sorts of vegetation.

Bismarck as a Joker.

The following incident in the life of the iron chancellor recently appeared in one of the New York papers:

"Bismarck and a friend, after a heavy day's shooting, sat together sipping their wine and comparing notes of their day's adventures. Bismarck's friend complained that he was excessively tired and would be unable to get up at 7 o'clock the next morning to join the sport. Bismarck assured him that he would see that he got up at the right time, whether he would or not.

"On returning to their bedrooms, which adjoined each other, he barred and barricaded his door, to prevent Bismarck from carrying out his threat.

"At half-past 6 on the following morning the chancellor knocked at the door, calling on his friend to get up. His friend didn't, but turned on his pillow to enjoy another snooze. Then Bismarck seized his gun, went into the yard and fired through the window of his friend's bedroom, hitting the ceiling above the bed, and bringing a shower of plaster down on the head and shoulders of the sleeper.

"In the greatest alarm his friend arose and looked out of the window to see what was the matter. Seeing nobody, he hastily donned his clothes and run down stairs. Here he met Bismarck, who gravely bade him 'good morning' and added: 'hope you slept well: it is just striking 7.'"

Banana-Leaves.

Banana-leaves serve many useful purposes, for of them are made tough paper, from the thinnest tissue to thickest cardboard; clothing, hats and brushes, mats and hammocks. Millions of pounds of banana fiber, misnamed Manila "hemp," are each year brought to the United States or taken to Europe, and spun into cordage from the fineness of silk up through the size of twine to the bigness of mamouth cables; and many a dainty handkerchief and bit of fine lace has been woven from the fibers of banana-leaves by the deft fingers of the women of South America and of the far East.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 4.

Lesson Text: "Solomon Anointed King," I Kings, i., 28-39—Golden Text: I Kings ii., 3—Commentary.

28. "Then King David answered and said, Call me Bathsheba. And she came into the king's presence and stood before the king." Bathsheba (daughter of an oath) was the mother of Solomon or Jedidiah (II Sam. xii., 24, 25). The occasion of her being sent for at this time was a matter concerning the throne and the kingdom, as fully described in the first part of this chapter. The troubler of Israel was now Adonijah, the fourth son of David (II Sam. iii., 4). His name signifies "Jehovah, my Lord," but his actions said, I am my own master, and I'll master others, too. Like Absalom, he is against the king and the kingdom and suggestive of anti-christ.

29. "And the king swore and said, As the Lord liveth, that hath redeemed my soul out of all distress." Although on his deathbed he had no fear, for he could say, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, who forgiveth all thine iniquities, who redeemeth thy life from destruction!" (Ps. ciii., 4, 5). His comfort in his dying hour was not that he had been faithful, or lived a perfect life, but it was in the living God and His faithfulness, of whom he said, "Although my house be not so with God, yet hath He made with me an everlasting covenant ordered in all things and sure" (II Sam. xxiii., 5).

30. "Assuredly Solomon thy son shall reign after me, and he shall sit upon my throne in my stead." This was the Lord's appointment, as fully stated in I Chron. xxii., 9, 10, and in chapter xxviii., 5. David says: "Of all my sons—for the Lord hath given me many sons—He hath chosen Solomon, my son, to sit upon the throne of the kingdom of the Lord over Israel." When the queen of Sheba came to see Solomon, she said, "Blessed be the Lord thy God, which delighted in thee to set thee on His throne, to be king for the Lord thy God!" (II Chron. ix., 8.) No earthly throne was ever called the throne of the Lord, except that at Jerusalem, and Jerusalem shall yet be the throne of the Lord for the benefit of all Nations, notwithstanding all anti-Christian hatred (Jer. iii., 17, 18).

31. "Let my Lord King David live forever." Thus said Bathsheba. Compare I Sam. x., 24, and margin, and also Neh. ii., 3; Dan. ii., 4, etc. David still lives with Christ in glory, awaiting the resurrection of his body, unless he rose from the dead in the company of Math. xxvii., 52, 53, which does not seem probable from Acts ii., 29, 34. Our great comfort as believers is that He who once died for us on Calvary is alive forevermore, having all power in heaven and on earth, and because He lives we live also (Rev. i., 18; John xiv., 19).

32. "And King David said: Call me Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, and Benaiah the son of Jehoiada. And they came before the king." All are at his bidding, whether wife or officers or servants, for any manner of service wholly at his commandment (I Chron. xxviii., 21). The kingdom was well represented by those now assembled, the king, priest and prophet and one of the leading mighty men (II Sam. xxxiii., 20). Our Lord Jesus Christ is all in one.

33. "Cause Solomon, my son, to ride upon mine own mule and bring him down to Gihon." It was foretold of David's greater Son that He should ride upon a colt, the foal of an ass (Zech. ix., 9), and this He actually did. It is foretold of Him that He will come upon a white horse, accompanied by all the armies in heaven, to overthrow His enemies and establish His kingdom upon the throne of David, and this He will surely do (Rev. xix., 11-15; Isa. ix., 6, 7; Luke i., 32, 33).

34. "And let Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet anoint him their king over Israel and blow ye with the trumpet and say, God save King Solomon!" The anointed of the Lord from the first use of the phrase in I Sam. ii., 10, 35, points to Him who is truly the Lord's anointed, and of whom all anointed priests and kings are but foreshadowings.

35. "He shall be king in my stead." These words "in my stead," found also in verse 30, along with the words in verse 33, "ride upon mine own mule," emphasize very strongly that David's place was to be taken by Solomon. The words in Gen. xxii., 13, "in the stead of his son," show how truly the ram took Isaac's place as a sacrifice, and just as truly the Lord Jesus Christ took our place to suffer in our stead. He took our place that we might take His (II Cor. v., 21).

36. "And Benaiah the son of Jehoiada answered the king and said, Amen; the Lord God of my lord the king say so too." This is a proper attitude of a servant to a king, saying amen to what the king says, heartily one with him in all he says and does. What happy people Christians would be if as in the days of David "whatsoever the king did pleased all the people" (II Sam. iii., 36). As believers it is our privilege to think God's thoughts, eat His words and be heartily one with Him in everything. Otherwise we cannot walk with Him (Amos iii., 3).

37. "As the Lord hath been with my lord the king, even so He be with Solomon." The secret of any success of David was that, "the Lord was with him" (II Sam. v., 10; vii., 3; viii., 6, 14). It was even so of Moses and Joshua and Gideon and Jeremiah (Ex. iii., 12; Joshua i., 5; Judg. vi., 16; Jer. i., 8), and as if it included all else, it was one of our Lord's parting word before He ascended, "Lo, I am with you all the days" (Math. xxviii., 20, R. V., margin). I often think that it is the greatest of all the promises for this present life.

38. "So they caused Solomon to ride upon King David's mule and brought him to Gihon." They did as they were commanded. Thus did Noah and Moses and Joshua, and thus do all the faithful. If we are only willing and obedient, we shall eat the good of the land (Isa. i., 19), but if we refuse and rebel it will be ill for us. When we have done as we are told, that is our part and results are with Him of whom it is written, "The Lord of Hosts hath sworn, saying: Surely as I have thought so shall it come to pass, and as I have purposed so shall it stand" (Isa. xiv., 24, 27).

39. "And Zadok the priest took an horn of oil out of the tabernacle and anointed Solomon, and they blew the trumpet, and all the people said, God save King Solomon." Thus the kingdom was established in the man whom God appointed, and the purpose of the Lord was thus far performed. The people rejoiced with great joy, and the city rang again (verses 40, 45). Adonijah begged for his life, and it was given him on conditions (verses 50-53). Every believer is an anointed priest king. Let us walk worthy of such a high calling, bringing glory to Him who hath called us.—Lesson Helper.

His Bread Free as the Gospel.

A system of practical religion has been started by Rev. D. V. Gwylin, of the MacDougall Street Baptist Church, New York City. Mr. Gwylin gives a loaf of bread to every unemployed man who attends his Sunday morning services, and last Sunday fully 200 unfortunates crowded the church galleries, where each received food.

THACHER HAS DECLINED.

Democratic Nominee Refuses to Run for Governor of New York.

HE IS OPPOSED TO FREE SILVER.

The Albany Mayor Told the Notification Committee It Is Impossible for Him to Make the Contest on the Silver Issue---Titus is Notified and Accepts---Porter Not Present to Accept His Place.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 28.—John Boyd Thacher has declined to accept the nomination for Governor tendered him by the Buffalo Convention on September 17. The platform adopted by that convention, in so far as it unequivocally endorsed the Chicago platform, cannot be subscribed to by Mr. Thacher any more than he could have given his approval to the Chicago platform itself in many of its essential features.

Mr. Thacher came into Albany at 8.30 Saturday morning from his summer home on the Helderbergs, about eighteen miles from Albany. On arriving at his city house he handed the original draft of his address to the Notification Committee of the Democratic State Committee to his typewriter to prepare the copies for the press. He changed it in several minor particulars. The Notification Committee decided to meet him at the Hotel Kenmore at 1 o'clock. The members of the Notification Committee were: Bernard J. York, of Brooklyn; Senator Thomas F. Gady, of New York; Mayor Molloy, of Troy; Committeeman Cotton, of Elmira, and Clinton G. Beckwith, of Herkimer.

Mr. Thacher arrived at the Hotel Kenmore at 12 o'clock and went to the rooms of the Notification Committee. At 1.30 o'clock Chairman York called the committee to order and told Mr. Thacher that he had been nominated for Governor at Buffalo "as a recognition of his prominent services in the defense and propagation of Democratic principles."

Mr. Thacher in declining the nomination said:

"Mr. York and Gentlemen of the Committee of Notification—I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by the Democratic party of the State of New York in naming me as its candidate for Governor. I am constrained to decline the nomination." He declared his adherence to Democracy, but held that the acceptance of every plank of the Chicago platform was not the true test of party fealty. Mr. Thacher told the committee he would not run for Governor on the free silver issue, and said that, since the desire seemed to be for a State campaign on a single National issue, some other standard bearer would have to be selected.

Wilbur F. Porter, nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the Buffalo ticket, failed to meet the Committee on Notification.

Robert C. Titus, the candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, was the only one of the nominees to accept.

A HUGE DEFICIT.

G. H. Morrison, Treasurer of Rensselaer County, New York, Arrested.

County Treasurer George H. Morrison, of Rensselaer County, New York, was arrested on complaint of Chamberlain Morey, of Troy, charged with the specific offence of having misappropriated $26,000 due the city from excise collections.

Morrison's accounts show that there is due to the county something like $300,000, but, according to a member of the Finance Committee, he has deposited in various city banks only a little over $40,000, practically all of which is tied up in the defunct National Bank of Troy.

Morrison transferred to his bondsmen securities, the par value of which is $306,000, and estimated to be worth not less than forty cents on the dollar.

Rumors have been flying for several days relative to the financial soundness of the County Treasurer.

Then came the demand by the city officials upon Morrison for $35,000 due to the city on payments for licenses under the Raines Excise law. Morrison's bondsmen, becoming alarmed, held a meeting and decided to endeavor to raise money to pay the $26,000 still due to the County Treasurer.

Another meeting was held, however, at which the general opinion was expressed that Morrison's affairs were in such shape that it would be hopeless to endeavor to secure enough money to land him on solid ground again.

SPANISH LOAN FAILS.

Old Proud Decrepitude Can't Raise $200,000,000 to Crush Cuba.

Senor Fidel G. Pierra, Chairman of the Cuban Press Committee, New York City, received the following telegram from the committee's agents in London:

"Proposed Spanish loan has utterly failed."

This refers to the $200,000,000 loan which the Spanish Government is trying to negotiate for the expenses of the war in Cuba. By a recent act the Government was authorized to make an arrangement with some or all of the railroad companies, by which the terms of their concessions might be extended until July 1, 1980, on condition that the Government, aided by the companies or their bankers, should be enabled to negotiate a loan of at least $200,000,000.

Mixed Politics in Massachusetts.

The Democracy of Massachusetts has split into five fragments and five meetings were in session on the same afternoon in Boston. One was inside the Music Hall, one outside in Hamilton place, a third in Fanueil Hall, a fourth in Wesleyan Hall, where the Populistic wing convened; the fifth in Bosworth place, where the gold section decided on a State ticket. Four meetings declared for George Fred Williams for Governor. The gold standard Democrats nominated F. O. Prince, of Boston, for Governor.

A Connecticut Farmer Buncoed.

Consider Risely, a well known Vernon (Conn.) farmer, was buncoed out of $6000 in cash. Two men called at his house before noon wanting to buy a farm. They arranged a sale and then began talking money matters. Risely said he was able to show $6000 cash, and went to Rockville and secured the money from the First National Bank. On his return the men obtained the money by the usual methods.

Fusion Arranged in Louisiana.

An agreement has been reached whereby the electoral ticket of Louisiana is divided between Democrats and Populists.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The contract for constructing the Government building at Buffalo, N. Y., was awarded to John Pierce, of New York, at $719,900. The structure will be built of Jonesboro granite. The contract for painting the Albany Postoffice has been awarded to Hudson & Wallace, of Albany, at $7550.

The Postoffice Department denied the privileges of the mails to the Home Investment Association, a bond investment concern, having offices at Rochester, Utica, Batavia, Phœnix, Elmira, Cortland, Corning, Clifton Springs, and Buffalo, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio.

A cable message from Consul-General Lee informs the State Department of the release of Mr. Tolon, the American merchant of Mantanzas, who was recently arrested on board an American vessel as she was about to leave Havana on a political charge.

Consul Patterson, at Demarara, in the course of a report to the State Department on the gold industry of British Guiana, says that the output of gold has been diminishing since 1893, and the diminution has continued during the present year. This he attributed to the fact that the majority of paying claims have been worked out.

The Navy Department has finally accepted the great dry dock at Puget Sound and released the contractor by making the last payment, including those reserved. The Government now has facilities for docking and cleaning the largest ships at any time of the year. Hitherto it would not have been possible to examine or repair the hull of a modern battleship at any Pacific port except Esquimault, British Columbia.

The War Debartment has been advised of the death from pneumonia at San Francisco of Captain Addison Barrett, the last of the military storekeepers of the Quartermaster's Department. The place expired with the death of the incumbent.

Officials of the Carnegie Steel Company and of the Ordnance Department in Washington deny that Russian inspectors secured secrets as to the manufacture of armor plate.

The Cramps will receive a special premium of $350,000 on the cruiser Brooklyn. Commodore Dewey, President of the Inspection Board, has submitted the report of the board on the trial of the vessel to the Navy Department. The corrected speed of the ship is stated at 21.9117 knots.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore.	90	39	.698	New York	64	67	.489
Cleveland	80	48	.625	Philadel.	62	68	.477
Cincinnati	77	50	.606	Brooklyn.	58	73	.443
Boston....	74	57	.565	W'shing'n	58	73	.443
Chicago..	71	57	.555	St. Louis.	40	90	.308
Pittsburg.	66	63	.512	Louisville	38	93	.290

William J. Bryan reached Arthur Sewall's home in Bath, Me., and received there a greeting as hearty as any given him during his campaign trips.

Mrs. Eliza Griffin Johnson, the widow of General Albert Sydney Johnson, died in Los Angeles, Cal., at the home of her son-in-law, United States Attorney Denis. She was seventy-four years old. Her former home was in Kentucky.

A building in Worcester, Mass., from which floated an anarchist flag with William J. Bryan's picture on it, and which was seen by the candidate, was burned under mysterious circumstances.

The big elephant on Coney Island was burned to the ground.

Two robbers with pistols held up the cashier of the Western Foundry Company, in Chicago, forced him to hand over $1600 and escaped, in spite of a hot pursuit during which many shots were fired at them.

The Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn was packed with an enthusiastic audience which heard speeches by Chauncey M. Depew, J. Franklin Fort and others.

James Smith, an engineer, fell on a revolving saw in New York City and was cut in halves.

The faculty of Yale refused to say whether they will take any official action on the anti-Bryan demonstration by the students. Sentiment in New Haven condemns the disturbers.

Generals Palmer and Buckner spoke in Baltimore.

J. E. and C. H. Brown, proprietors of the Mapleton (Minn.) Bank, made an assignment. Their assets are $141,000 and liabilities $100,000. The cause of the failure is said to be the advancing of large sums to erect a new building in Mapleton.

David Cummings Sprague, a conspicuous resident of Rahway, N. J., and the father of Frank Sprague, the electrician, was killed instantly by the New York express near the Poplar street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The launching of the new steel steamer James Watt, the first of the Rockefeller fleet, and the largest ship on the lakes, was made a society event at Cleveland, Ohio. More than 3000 persons were present at the yards of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company.

Burglars visited the office of the Standard Oil Company at Hartford, Conn., bound and gagged the night watchman, blew open the safe with giant powder, took its contents and escaped.

The private banking firm of George P. Bissell & Co., of Hartford, Conn., which has been in existence since 1854, has suspended.

Eugene C. Gregory, aged twenty-four, a Yale College student, was found to have committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas at his father's residence, New York City. He was the son of wealthy parents. A tendency to hypochondria, caused by overstudy, is given as the cause of the suicide.

Sherry's bathing pavilion at Narragansett Pier, R. I., considered the finest structure of its kind on the coast, was totally destroyed by a fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin. The loss will reach between $50,000 and $60,000.

The resignation of Senator James Smith as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New Jersey, has been accepted and a new leader has taken his place in the person of Colonel E. L. Price, of Newark, a silver man and a supporter of Bryan and Sewall.

Several strike leaders in Leadville, Col. were arrested charged with riot and murder; the city was placed under martial rule.

The Reading railroad and mining assets were sold at Philadelphia, Penn., to J. P. Morgan & Co., representing the Reorganization Committee, for $20,500,000.

The Clyde Line passenger steamboat Frederick de Bary, from New York for Jacksonville, was wrecked at Kitty Hawk, N. C. The crew was taken off by the life savers. The steamer had no passengers or cargo. She will be a total loss.

George W. Hess, who was to have been taken to Dannemora Prison to serve a sentence of seven years for the killing of Hezekiah Bedell, at Coxsackie, four years ago, died in the county jail at Catskill, N. Y., from opium, self-administered.

Bankers in National convention in St. Louis, Mo., adopted a declaration of principles warning the country against the evils of free coinage.

Mme. Klafsky-Lohse, the famous German prima donna, is dead.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

Has Ruled Over England Longer Than Any Other Sovereign.

On September 23, the Mayors of London and other English cities wired messages to Queen Victoria at Balmoral congratulating her Majesty upon having occupied the throne longer than any other British sovereign. She has now reigned for fifty-nine years, three months and five days. George III. has hitherto held the record with fifty-nine years, three months and four days. There is only one other ruler living who has in any way approached such a lengthy reign, namely the venerable Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who ascended in 1848—eleven years after Victoria.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The church bells throughout London and other cities were rung in honor of the event, and the National anthem was played in the theatres, but, in accordance with the desire of the Queen, the occasion will not be celebrated officially until 1897, when her Majesty will have completed the sixtieth year of her reign.

At noon the members of the London Stock Exchange and the merchants and their employes in many salesrooms suspended business while they sang the National anthem.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

D. L. Moody, the Evangelist, Issues a Call to Christian Citizens.

At a meeting of ministers in Chicago, presided over by D. L. Moody, the Evangelist, the following call was issued:

To the Christian citizens of the United States: We, in common with a large number of our fellow citizens of every religious and political creed, believe that our Nation is in the throes of a great conflict, portending the most serious consequences unless there be a merciful interposition of the Divine Hand.

We believe this to be true independently of any settlement of the present Presidential contest one way or another. On the one hand, that mysterious factor known as "public confidence" is declining, as illustrated by the depression in both financial and industrial circles, while on the other hand political, class, and even sectional feeling is running unusually high and likely to become intenser as the day of election draws near. Not only is it true that questions requiring the most careful and dispassionate consideration are very likely to be determined in many instances in the heat of passion, but after their determination the results may prove baneful over a wide surface and for a lengthened period. We would not view the situation, perplexing and foreboding as it is, outside of its relations to the mind of God.

We therefore affectionately invite and earnestly urge our Christian fellow-citizens throughout the length and breadth of our land, irrespective of denominational or political affiliations, to join with us in observing Thursday, October 8, as a day of fasting, confession, and prayer to Almighty God that He will allay passion and restrain evil among us; that He will strengthen faith and inspire hope; that He will impart wisdom and bestow patience, and that He will forgive our iniquities as a Nation and grant us His salvation.

MOTION CONCERNING THACHER.

His Letter on the Money Question Discussed by the State Committee.

A stormy meeting of the New York Democratic State Committee was held at the Hoffman House, New York City. A resolution introduced by John B. Shea requested John Boyd Thacher, the nominee for Governor, to withdraw from the Democratic State ticket because of his letter to Chairman Elliot Danforth, announcing that he would not stand on the Buffalo platform.

After an excited speech by Mr. Shea, Senator Hill arose. He made an address, in which he declared that the policy of himself and his friends in suggesting Thacher had been for the purpose of forestalling the nomination of any other candidate by the Gold Standard Democrats. Senator Hill pleaded for regularity on the part of the Democratic organization of the Empire State.

Shea's motion was subsequently amended on motion of Thomas F. Grady to appoint a committee to wait upon Mr. Thacher and ask him if he would accept the Buffalo platform. John B. Shea, Thomas F. Grady, Bernard York, Charles F. Guy and Francis Malloy were appointed on the committee. Frank Campbell, of Bath, was chosen National Committeeman to succeed William F. Sheehan.

NO TRIALS TILL AFTER ELECTION.

Because of Politics Nebraska Juries Might Not Do Justice.

The Judges of the District Court, Omaha, Neb., an appeal from which lies only in the State Supreme Court, have decided to postpone the opening of the fall term until after election.

Never before has politics so fully engrossed the people. Attorneys told the Court they believed that such deep feeling has been engendered by the hot campaign that if cases were tried before election it would be next to impossible to get fair and impartial verdicts. The attorneys said that the discussion of politics would be carried into the jury room and that juries would hang on the question of politics, not facts, and that, therefore, there would be grave danger of a miscarriage of justice.

This view of the matter was accepted by the Judges and the postponement ordered.

McKinley Addresses First Voters.

Major McKinley addressed delegations of first voters from Wood County, Ohio, and Muncie, Ind.; a Women's McKinley and Hobart Club was among the visitors.

CYCLING NOTES.

American cyclometers are in general use throughout Europe.

There will probably be twenty-five per cent. fewer makers next year than last.

In Holland bicycle thieves, when caught are usually sentenced to three years at hard labor.

Cyclists are coming now to recognize the folly and danger of over-indulgence in the sport.

Members of the Chicago Fire Department will not be permitted hereafter to manufacture bicycles for sale.

Dangerous hills are usually marked with signboards in England. To Americans an excess of caution characterizes this system.

The President of the Argentine Republic has issued a decree remitting duties on bicycles and bicycle parts sent as samples from this country.

An automatic tire-pump, connected with the bicycle saddle, is the latest invention. Whenever the rider is bounced on his saddle, air is forced into the tires.

It is well for every rider to make a memorandum of the number of his wheel, for in the event of its loss the number might serve an important purpose in leading to its identification.

"Road inspectors and superintendents," says a cyclist, "could to advantage make their rounds awheel, because no one can judge the condition of a road more accurately than a bicycle rider."

At least half-a-dozen wheels will have seventy-three or seventy-three and a half as the standard gear next year, in place of sixty-eight; but they will also be provided with the low gear offered in the past, for those who have not joined the majority this year in adopting higher gears.

"Tommy" Edge, of Manchester, broke the English 100-mile bicycle road record the other day by traveling from Land's End to John o' Groats and back to Forfar. He accomplished the distance in four days, nine hours and nineteen minutes, or fourteen hours better than the previous record.

The Hess brothers of Lebanon, Penn., rode from that city to San Francisco, a distance of 3585 miles, on a tandem. It was ridden over mountains, deserts and prairies, and, in spite of the severe test, arrived in good condition. About 475 miles of the route were over railroad ties, tracks and trestlework, while on the Sierra Nevadas corduroy roads were a feature. It is believed to be the first trip across the continent on a tandem.

Most of the big manufacturers will have their 1897 wheels ready by the middle of December, and some of them will offer the new stock in time for Christmas presents, although it is the custom to hold them back till the actual end of the calendar year. They are still very reticent about possible changes. Some of them talk mysteriously about radical improvements, but the impression gained from a general canvass is that the new wheel will not be noticeably different from this year's, except in matters of trifling detail.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Boston has decided to release Ganzel.

Baltimore has eight batters in the first forty in the League, all above .300.

Anson says that Pfeffer will be found at second base with Chicago next season.

Captain Anson says he will take the California trip to prepare his players next spring.

There are more old-timers on the Cincinnati team than on any other of the National League clubs.

Anson, of Chicago, claims that Tebeau flooded the Cleveland grounds with a hose in order to avoid a game.

Manager Selee, of Boston, is in favor of legislating away sacrifice hitting by scoring such a hit a time at bat.

Stafford is a failure in New York's left field. It's likely when next season opens a new man will look after that place.

In four games Pitcher Payne, of Brooklyn, gave but one base on balls, which is simply wonderful for a left-handed pitcher.

Louisville has signed Catcher R. Butler, of the Augusta (Me.) team of the New England League. Pittsburg fancied Butler.

Lezotte, the right fielder of the Wilkesbarre Club, has been bought by Pittsburg for $1000. Lezotte leads the Easterd League in batting.

There is a rumor that Kelley is not as popular in Baltimore as he was last year, and that Manager Hanlon would consider a trade. New York wants him.

Lush, the Washington fielder, first made himself a name by playing on a Good Templars' nine in Connecticut, where he was President of the Templars and of two other temperance societies.

Everett, of Chicago, has an unequalled record. He played all last year without missing a single game, and has not been out of a game this season. He must be exceptionally lucky in escaping accident or illness.

Breitenstein, of St. Louis, during his five years in the National League, has never been fined by an umpire. He says that "It isn't exactly what you say to an umpire that causes him to fine you; it's the way you say it."

The Baltimore Club will probably play next year without any coaching whatever. The practice is said to be distasteful to Manager Hanlon, and while he has not as yet altogether abolished it, he has gone so far as to instruct the champions not to be emotional and noisy.

On October 12, 1884, on the Cincinnati Baseball Club grounds, "Ed." Crane, who recently committed suicide in Rochester, is said to have thrown a ball 135 yards, 1 foot and ½ inch. A week later, at St. Louis, he is said to have made another throw of 134 yards, 5 inches, both of which would be record throws if they had been properly authenticated.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Ohio has 1189 coal mines.

Bakers have 100 local unions.

Pittsburg has 50,000 unionists.

Debs's A. R. U. has 243,000 members.

There are 9000 union bicycle workers.

There are 22,000 Brotherhood Firemen.

Tennessee is to have a State Federation

Chattanooga, Tenn., hasn't an idle molder.

Ohio miners' wages the past year averaged $18.48 a month.

No new underground bakeries can be constructed in Ohio.

Labor's total annual wages in this country are $7,000,000,000.

Southern Mexico is said to be suffering from a want of laborers.

Only union labor can be employed by contractors on school work in St. Louis.

The Erie's locomotive shops at Susquehanna, Penn., are now running on full time.

In Austria cigarmakers are Government employes, and receive from $1.80 to $2 a week.

The business of the New York Union of the Marble Mosaic Workers is conducted in Italian.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.15 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans....	21,624
Condensed milk, cans.....	165
Cream, cans.....	491

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras.....	$ —	@	$ 15
Firsts.....	13	@	14
Thirds to seconds.....	11	@	12½
State—Fancy.....	—	@	14
Welsh tubs—Fancy.....	13½	@	14
Western Im. Creamery.....	9	@	11
Western Dairy.....	7½	@	11
Factory, firsts.....	9	@	9½
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	9¼	@	9¼
Full cream, good to prime..	8¼	@	8¾
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair.....	3	@	4
Part skims, choice.....	—	@	7
Full skims.....	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh.....	17	@	17½
Jersey—Fancy.....	19	@	20
Western—Prime to choice....	—	@	16½
Southern—Best.....	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.....	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 30
Medium, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 10
Pea, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 10
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	—	@	1 25
White kidney, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 30
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	1 45	@	1 50
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs..	1 35	@	1 40
Green peas, bbls.....	72½	@	75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	4 75
Plums, ₱ basket.....	30	@	60
Peaches, ₱ carrier.....	1 00	@	1 75
Quinces, ₱ bbl.....	2 00	@	3 00
Apples, fancy, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@	4 50
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket.....	8	@	10
HOPS.			
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb.....	9½	@	10
1896, common to prime.....	7	@	9½
Pacific Coast, choice.....	6	@	6½
Common to prime.....	3	@	5½
Old odds, 1894.....	2½	@	4½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl.....	90	@	1 12
L. I., ₱ bbl.....	90	@	1 12
Sweet, ₱ bbl.....	75	@	1 75
Cabbage, L. I., ₱ 100.....	2 00	@	3 00
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Yellow, ₱ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 50
Squash, ₱ bbl.....	50	@	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks.....	5	@	50
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches.....	—	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl.....	75	@	85
Tomatoes, ₱ box.....	15	@	25
Green peas, ₱ bag.....	75	@	1 75
Lima beans, ₱ bag.....	1 50	@	2 50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl.....	40	@	60
Cucumbers, L. I., ₱ 100.....	75	@	1 00
Green corn, ₱ 100.....	30	@	75
Beets, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	1 00
Lettuce, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	75
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	3 00
Pumpkins, ₱ bbl.....	30	@	50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.....	—	@	75
Clover mixed.....	55	@	60
Straw—Long rye.....	85	@	95
Oat.....	37½	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	—	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb.....	7	@	8
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	—	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	40	@	70
Geese, ₱ pair.....	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	6	@	14
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb.....	11	@	15
Western, dry picked.....	6	@	10
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	6	@	9½
L. I. Spring ducks, ₱ lb.....	13	@	13½
Geese, ₱ lb.....	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	1 75	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents.....	4 10	@	4 25
Spring Patents.....	3 65	@	3 80
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	—
December.....	—	@	69
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	26¾
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	24½
Ungraded White.....	2	@	30
Rye—No. 2, Western.....	37	@	37½
Barley—Feeding.....	30¾	@	32
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100.....	3 50	@	4 00
Clover.....	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam.....	—	@	3.55c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	6	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good ..	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	7½	@	11½
Country dressed.....	7	@	10½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	2 50	@	3 65
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs.....	5 00	@	5 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.....	4 10	@	4 50
Dressed.....	4	@	7

Newsy Gleanings.

America has 90,000 lawyers.

Canada has 19,000 teachers.

In China 500,000 people live in boats.

San Francisco has a Chinese detective.

A Pottawattomie Indian was fined recently $10 only for murder.

The railway up Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales, is now completed.

There is a report that a large deposit of petroleum has been discovered in Alaska.

During the past summer hundreds of dollars' worth of pearls have been taken from a brook in Benton, Me.

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour are said to be preparing a plan of Irish local government to be submitted to Parliament.

George Washington and Napoleon Bonaparte are the names of two old soldiers who received their pensions in Baltimore the other day.

The fall term of the Indian school at Pierre, South Dakota, has opened with an attendance of 125. The pupils are about evenly divided between Sioux and Chippewas.

A store of arms and dynamite bombs has been discovered at Taal in the Phillippine Islands, together with a number of Japanese flags and flags intended for a projected republic.

Lille's Ghent gate and Roubaix gate, the last remnants of the military architecture belonging to the time of the Spanish occupation, are to be torn down to make room for the city's growth eastward.

Two young men of St. John's, Mich., soaked wheat in alcohol and strewed it around the court house grounds. Then they gathered in bags upwards of 400 inebriated sparrows and secured the bounty on them.

Thirty Armenian students recently went the rounds of the Paris newspapers to appeal to the moral sense and humanity of the editors. They were received politely, but only the Socialist and some other Radical papers were influenced by them.

Entering the Navy.

When a boy wishes to become a sailor in the navy he applies to one of the three receiving ships. They are the Vermont at the New York navy yard, the Wabash at the Boston yard and the Richmond at the League Island navy yard in Philadelphia. The boys must be between the age of 14 and 16, sound in health and be able to read and write to some extent. No distinction is made in race and it is the singular fact that the colored boys who apply are almost invariably able to read and write better than the white boys. On board the Vermont the only reading test applied is contained on a card, which is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled that fraudulent enlistment and the receipt of any pay or allowance thereunder is hereby declared to be an offence against naval discipline and made punishable by general court-martial.

"What I have just read to you is a law of the United States, and it means that if you do not tell the truth about your age, parents or guardian, or if you are a deserter from the naval or military service, you may be tried by a court-martial, be put in prison or punished in some way."

The last paragraph of this is what boys are usually required to read. The officers are not very strict about the hard words and so almost any boy can pass the test. After being admitted Uncle Sam gives each boy an outfit. His parents or guardians must sign a paper giving him to the Government until he is 21 years of age. He becomes known as a third-grade apprentice and in a few days he is sent to a training school at Newport, where he is taught rudimentary things about a sailor's life and work. After remaining at Newport for six months he is transferred to one of the two training ships. These are the Essex and Alliance. He remains on one of these for six months, and takes a cruise. On the voyage he learns how to handle guns. Innumerable other things about a sailor's life he also picks up, and when he returns he is transferred to a modern man-of-war, where he becomes an apprentice of the second-class. Here he takes his place with the regular crew and has his alloted share of the daily routine to perform. He is examined every three months and usually becomes an apprentice of the first-grade in six months, when he has a rank which corresponds to the rank of seamen with sailors.—*Harper's Round Table.*

The Pope has blew another blast against secret societies, issuing a letter recalling the alleged dangers resulting from these societies, especially from Freemasonry, declaring that it is more pernicious than ever, menacing both church and State. Following this bugle blast from this self styled vicegerent of Christ and ruler of nations, the St. Louis archdiocese has issued an edict warning all Catholics against joining the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and other societies(but excepting the Jesuits, Clan-na-Gaels, Ancient Order of Hibernians and kindred societies) and also warning "the faithful" against sending their children to the public schools, on pain of excommunication. This is but a sample of Romes' "liberalitiy." And yet some people say Rome does not attempt to throttle the liberties of the people.

Depths of the Ocean.

By slow degrees we are getting to know the contour of the sea bottom almost as well as we do the surface of the land, but it cannot be said that we have found the deepest water on the earth. Depths of 15,000 to 27,366 feet have been reached in the North Atlantic from time to time, and one of 26,950 was discovered in the North Pacific off the eastern coast of Japan, where there is a remarkable gulf or depression. All these measurments have, however, been outstripped by one recently taken south of the Friendly Isles in the South Pacific by H. M. S. Penguin. A depth of 29,400 feet had been marked when the sounding-wire gave out before the lead had reached the bottom. A fresh sounding will therefore have to be made before we can tell the full depths of water at this point.—*London Public Opinion.*

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev.J.Gunderman, of Dimondale,Mich., we are permitted to make this e tract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in resutls." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons

Tours to the South via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Two very attractive early Autumn tours are offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving New York and Philadelphia September 29 and October 13.

After the experience of the past few years it is hardly necessary to say that these outings are planned with the utmost care. Suffice is to say that all arrangements are so adjusted as to afford the best possible means of visiting each place to the best advantage.

The tours each cover a period of ten days, and include the battlefield of Gettysburg, picturesque Blue Mountain, Luray Caverns, Basic City, the Natural Bridge, Grottoes of the Shenandoah, the cities of Richmond and Washington, and Mt. Vernon.

The round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses, is $55 from New York. $53 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's Tourist Agents. He will be assisted by an experienced lady as Chaperon, whose especial charge will be ladies unaccompanied by male escort.

Special trains of parlor cars are provided for the exclusive use of each party, in which the entire round trip from New York is made.

For detailed itinerary apply to Ticket Agents or to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

—In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the *Spectator*, Rushford, N. Y., says. "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequalled by any other. They are for sale here by J. G. Gillam.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dotted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
☞Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.
☞Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Good Chance,
Easy Payments.

The Rent Pays for the Property.

At $25.00 Cash, and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.
I. N. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn.a.

The place to buy Seasonable Goods at the right prices.

Sraw Goods

A special feature in our line is the elegant selection in the leading shapes and newest braids, exceptionally light weights viz: Yeddo, Sennits, Milans, Mackinaws and Manillas.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We are adding a line of these goods in Dimities, Lawns, and in all the latest effects.

Dry Goods

We call your attention to our line of Serpentine Crepe, one of the most popular and satisfactory goods for mid-summer on the market, a full line of Challies, Lawns, Dimities, Satines, and Tassar Silk Prints, etc.

We are after your trade, and if a price and an up-to-date line of goods can interest you, we are bound to sell you.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

Union National Bank
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.
Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.
Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and
Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,
Satines,
Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW —just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.
Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

We Are Ahead

When it comes to selling SHOES OF ALL KINDS; our prices are the lowest in this vicinity, and we give you good value for a little money, so we think

IT WILL PAY YOU

to examine our stock whether you intend to buy or not at present.

Men's Shoes $1.00 and Upwards,
Ladies' Shoes $1.00 and Upwards.

We also handle a full line of

General Merchandise,

for which we will take PRODUCE in exchange. We give you one advantage, we take produce same as cash for our goods.

A call from you will be greatly appreciated by,
Yours Truly
S. B. MYERS,
Opp. Opera House Huntingdon, Pa.

SHOES

Winter is not here yet but mothers are looking for good strong Shoes to shield their children's feet from dampness. By a fortunate purchase we can sell you Children's Oil Tan Shoes at 80 cts., worth $1.00, and ladies' sizes of same kind for $1.00,

former price $1.25. Then we have the Box Calf which are more dressy, as well as durable, at panic prices. We have the Emerson Sons' shoes for men. None better made. Come and see our stock but please do not ask for credit; at the prices we ask we cannot afford to sell on time.

LYNN'S,
Hazlett Block. HUNTINGDON, PA

OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!

If you want the BEST, either

TUB

or SHELL,

—CALL ON—

GEO. W. FISHER,
417 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, - Pa.

Subscribe
—FOR—
"The Item."
$1 a Year.